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THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

By the length'ning twilight hours,
By the chill and fragrant showers,
By the flow'rets pale and faded,
By the leaves with sunset shaded;
By the gray and clouded morn;
By the drooping ears of corn;
By the meadows overspread
With the spider's wavy thread;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
Every where in dewy length—
Summer, we perceive thy death!
Summer, all thy charms are past;
Summer, thou art wasting fast;
Scarcely one of all thy years
On thy faded brow reposes.
Thrush and nightingale have long
Ceased to woo thee with their song;
And, on every tuneful spray,
Swallows gather for their flight:
While the wild wind's dreary tone,
Sweeping through the valleys lone,
Sadly sighs, with mournful breath,
Requiems for sweet Summer's death.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beech nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson breasted birdie
Sings his sweetest funeral hymn
From the oak tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the others by hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

FALL FASHIONS.

Opening of the Business Season---Decline in Prices---New Bonnets---What they are Like---Paris Exposition---Robes---New Colors---New Cloaks---The "Fire" Fever, Etc., Etc.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

New York, September, 1867.

The newspapers say that New York *is* filling up fast; that it *is* rapidly becoming their agin, after the *vis inertia* of a short and not very warm summer.

It is certainly true that it is filling up, that he streets are once more crowded, and begin o assume their normal appearance of busy activity. But familiar faces upon the sidewalk are even yet infrequent, the long lines of carriages before the doors of the principal business houses are absent, and the jostling one meets with from the hurrying throng, comes from country milliners, anxious to make their selections from the new fall styles, and be home in time for some anticipated event, a wedding or a ten party, and country merchants. In long or shallow tailed coats and tall stove-pipe hats, who pitch along in a reckless sort of fashion, not so much because they are in a hurry, for they come to have a good time, but because they are excited with the unwonted bustle, and fancy that this is the New York way of doing things. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana are, moreover, once more represented at the hotels. Parties returning from the watering-places have stopped in New York to "shop," and dressmakers are hurried out of their manners and senses by dozens of orders, all of which require to be executed within the usual "twenty-four hours notice." Wholesale buyers are decidedly more cheerful in aspect this season than for years past. Prices favor them. All kinds of woolen and cotton goods are lower than at any time since before the war. Silks are almost the same as last year, gold not being any lower, and the price of such goods having advanced nothing. Out cloths, mertnos, reps, wool poplins, and cottons, which comprise the staple of the country merchant's stock are held at "peace" prices, and as a natural consequence, hearts lie down beneath the long skirted coats and liberal flushes mount to the brown cheeks which expand themselves often in a new "Fox" and a new scarf or a set of furs for "children."

THE NEW BONNETS, AND HOW THEY LOOK.

The milliners' semi-annual exhibition is not all the unanimous affair it used to be. It is now divided into all the moods and tenses, and capriciously announced at a dozen different places and seasons, according to individual whim and fancy.

Milliners, as a class, have no *esprit du corps*; they are generally excessively jealous of each other, every one considering the whole world, apparently, as her special oyster, which she alone has a right to open. This feeling manifested itself in a thousand ways, and one of them is the endeavor to select an exclusive "opening day."

Of course the early fall designs do not differ greatly from the later ones of the season preceding. They are imported, or made up months in advance by wholesale jobbers, and bear a striking resemblance to each other. The genuine novelties do not make their appearance until the season has somewhat advanced, and are then confined to a few first-class houses. The popular fall style consists of a small straight crown, and narrow brim set up from the forehead, back of the baudeau which frames the upper part of the face. There is no cape, and the brim is worn on the top of the head. There is a more graceful curve at the sides, which must be filled in, either by trimming or the method of wearing the hair.

THE NEW "FINE" COLOR.

The popular rage for "Bismarck" the golden brown, which has been the sensation abroad of the past two seasons. There is another color, however, more striking and capable of wonderfully vivid effects, which will obtain a vogue among those who admire the *chiaroscuro* styles of the present day.

This is fen or "fire" color, a name that exactly expresses its flashing flame-like tint. *Feuve* is a lighter shade of the same color. It is used largely in the material and particularly in the brilliant leaves and metalic trimmings for bonnets, and is somehow suggestive of brimstone and a future state to a degree that would astonish Mephistopheles.

The Bismarck brown will be too common in bonnets to be fashionable; it is already the feature of all the shop windows, and is exceedingly unbecoming to both blondes and brunettes, unless judiciously relieved by trimming.

Moreover, the glossy brown straws, which at first present so attractive an appearance, shed a dirty composition, with which they are covered, and which soil the fingers every time they are touched.

One of the prettiest "Bismarck" designs has a crown composed of fine open work leaves and narrow rim, and *bandeau* of small leaves cut out of satin and bound with velvet. The trimming consists of green metallic acorns in silk cups, and long ends of metallic ribbon grass with tulle strings dotted with crystal and edged with blonde over narrow ones of thick Bismarck satin.

Another very effective design is composed of Bismarck satin, the crown laid in folds with standing brim and bandeau bound with velvet of the same shade. The trimming consists of a narrow wreath of small white flowers which passes across the front, and terminates at the side in a cordon of green mossy leaves. A calf of Bismarck colored tulle dotted with crystal is fastened at the back with a velvet bow, and brought to the front where it forms brides over others of velvet ribbon.

Gold is introduced largely into early fall bonnets, but it will not be a "good style," and we warn our readers against it. It will do very well for the lovers of the *chinquant* and those who can afford to indulge in *caprice* in an exceptional way, but the sensible public who wish their attire to display uniformity neatness and good taste, should avoid it altogether.

It is the false and disgraceful influence of the Parisian *demi monde* which has fastened upon us all the glitter and show and tinsel, and high-toned intelligent women should resolutely set their faces against it. Fineness of material and soft tonality of tint infinitely better marks the lady.

"GOLD" BONNETS.

Gold leaves, gold edged velvet flowers, gold fringes and gold tassels, are all common among the fall and winter trimmings; but these are for popular use. Fashionably "fast" women require something more distinctive.

A stylish new bonnet, technically called "gold," is made of black tulle, sprinkled with gold bees. It is a fanchon shaped, with a narrow standing brim of gold colored satin, over which droops of fine black feather fringe tipped with gold. The satin bandeau is studded with bees, wide strings of tulle dotted with gold.

A second is made of black tulle, dotted with gold, and trimmed with a scarf, knotted in alternate stripes of black and gold, with gold fringe ends. A gold butterfly fastens the scarf on one side.

These bonnets are considered very stylish wear with the fashionable new black silks, embroidered, in "*Jardinier*" patterns, in purple, green and gold, or scarlet and blue and gold.

EMBROIDERED EXPOSITION ROBES.

Among the attractions for the fall shoppers not the least are the magnificent goods which have been selected and sent out by our leading buyers and merchants abroad, for the benefit of the poor rich people obliged to remain at home.

The most noteworthy of these novelties are some wonderful embroidered robes, the gems of the whole exhibition in the dress department, which were seized upon by the quick eye and plethoric purse of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and are now ready to be appropriated by a few fortunate ladies at three hundred and fifty dollars each. There are no duplicates to these beautiful dresses. Each one is distinctive in color and pattern, and each also a marvel of art, skill and patient industry.

The most desirable are the black or white ground, as these are the most *distingue*, but the wonderful tinting of the yellow green, the sarde, the gold color, and the Bismarck brown will find enthusiastic admirers.

All the embroidery is executed by hand, and the different stitches are made to produce the most natural and varied effects. Lace drapery, for example, fastened back with heavy cord and tassels, or looped with flowers. Pearls and pearl fringes are also simulated with exquisite delicacy upon *sarde*, a tawny "opera" color, in conjunction with graceful flower-wreaths thrown upon gold stems.

Perhaps the most distinguished design is the "Ceres," a superb black robe, with a rich border executed in black satin stitch and fringe, and a sheaf of golden wheat upon the back breadth of the skirt, extending nearly to the top, with a bright scarlet poppy in the center and a few blue corn-flowers, the whole tied in a careless knot with narrow purple satin ribbon high upon the sides; simulated folds of black lace are festooned off from the center, leaving a space which is occupied by small sheaves of wheat and wild-flowers.

The "Bismarck" robe has a white embroidered border, with nine leaves in a *Jardiniere* pattern, a brilliant scarlet cactus and drooping purple fuschias contrasting charmingly with the delicate green leaves.

The "Empress" Robe is white, and the design is magnificent; lace flowers fastooned with medallions of flowers enclosed in a white lace border. In addition to these robes there are dress goods of a quality never before seen in this country. Ladies who have been on the continent will know what the term "*tout de suite*" means. It is the production of a famous manufacturer, is double the width of ordinary silk, and will outwear the heaviest poplin or brocade. The name Louis silk seems to be the one placed beside it. Of course it is a drawback to know that we must pay for appearing in this stately fabric at the rate of twenty-five dollars per yard, but pearls are cheap.

Dress and cloak velvet, splendid in quality and two yards wide, is among the new importations of fifty dollars a yard.

NEW AND POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

Next to the embroidered silks and satin which are the style *par excellence* for full dress occasions, comes the plain satin, the new *mode Gothique*, a watered silk in a gothic pattern, the *drop de la Reine* or "cloth of the Queen." "Satin of Holland," a quite new fabric satin on one side and silk on the other, and "cornelian" or "changeable armures," sometimes called the "golden armures," very rich and handsome, and also expensive because they have to be made with so much care.

FOUR colors enter into the composition of these silks, whole, purple, black, gold and Bismarck, but the effect is to produce a golden brown, which changes like the plumage of the golden pheasant or the South American humming bird.

In silk goods of a less expensive description black grounds embroidered or brocaded in small figures in *Jardiniere* patterns, that is to say: in two or three colors, are the most elegant among the most lady-like and useful dresses) in preference to any mixture.

THE MAKE-UP OF DRESSES.

Crinoline is no longer perceptible, only the smallest and least obtrusive of hoops are worn, and underskirts gored without pleats of bustle.

Dress skirts are very long behind for indoor wear, but short and gored plain in front and at the sides. The back breadths are gathered or laid in two large pleats.

Walking are short and round, and worn with embroidered belts, to which points or sash ends are attached edged with jet fringe or pendents. The sleeves are closed or long, straight and open with close fitting beneath, and the body is finished with vertical lines from the throat, or in points which meet in the centre of the back instead of altogether square as last season. With "Pompadour" waists, open instead of closed chemisettes are worn, made of gimpure or Cluny lace.

The newest styles in short dresses for fall wear consist of a skirt and gored casaque buttoned in front, and a basque to be worn with a small round pellerine cape. Short dresses are not made with a double-skirt in thick material, the upper skirt is simulated by trimming.

All sort of fancies have been introduced into boots and shoes for walking wear since the advent of short dresses, but these trimmed boots have no one-sided spirit in them, and for large, plain, nice fitting, well made Card boot is the best and prettiest for walking wear *sans* beads, gimpure boarderings, black satin rosettes and all the other fortunes.

THE NEW COLORS.

The variety of new colors and particularly new shades of which have become fashionable of late years, is very curious and interesting, and we give the names of a few for the benefit of the uninitiated.

The greens and browns probably include the largest number of offspring, and as they are the rage we give them the precedence. Of the new light yellow green there is:

Pomme, or Apple green;
Chou, or Cabbage green;
Parrot green;
Pistache green;
Scarabi green, Moss or "Reseda" green; is somewhat darker and more olive" green, while Nile green, so much admired green, the latter the newest and most distinguished of all these shades darker still. Frog green is the color of the back of the Brazilian frogs which are now beautifully mounted as jewels.

Of course the leading brown is "Bismarck" or golden brown; then there are the duller shades of "nutmeg," Havana brown, Butternut brown and the redder shade,

Dust brown.
"Egypt" or Egyptian earth.
"Fire," or fire brown, and Veuve, or the lighter fire brown.

THINGS LEFT OUT OF.

We have no space left for gossip about cloaks and a thousand other things which would occupy as much more room as that which has been appropriated.

We will only just say that the introduction of colored embroidery into white silk cloaks and sacques, which we announced as among the new things from Paris last season, has just made its way to this country, and well executed upon rich material, is made very effective. Cloaks and sacques are almost universally embroidered, either in self or contrasting colors. A novelty in round cloaks is a cloth lined with fur. It can be worn on either side, one representing a handsome fur cloak and the other a cloth cloak, bound with fur.

Gorgeous new Opera cloaks are of scarlet embroidered with gold, and white embroidered with gold and colors.

The only new shape in silk cloaks consists of a pointed shape at the back, with a mantle front and small pointed or square hood. The hood is lined with violet, purple or green, and the cloak edged with a narrow black satin quilling of the same color at the lining of the hood.

New lace collars are out in points all round instead of in the front only.

New lace veils are in points straight across and rounded up on the top where the ribbon or elastic is worn. They are very small.

Sets of Astrachan comprising short *sac*, muff and round boa are among the styles novelties for skating and sleighing parties.

JENNIE JUNE.

A Vessel Saved by Throwing Oil Upon the Sea.

A correspondent of the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* says he saw a practical proof of the truth of the old adage that oil would calm the troubled waters. The event occurred on a voyage from St. Johns, N. F., to Bristol, England. The vessel was loaded with oil and blubber, and encountering severe weather, was disabled and driven before the storm. The ocean sea being very heavy, it was suggested that oil would smooth it, and a hogshead was broached in the hold, and the oil pumped into the ocean with the water made the vessel leaking. The effect was marvelous. The vessel was drifting to leeward, and to windward the sea appeared as though there was a calm, and in spite of a tremendous gale, the sea never broke on board for the eight days the vessel lay to. When the effect was observed, the oil was not spared, and the vessel reached Scilly, though so crippled as not to be capable of sailing. If this be true, it must greatly diminish the dangers of whaling, and a few barrels placed on board every other seagoing craft might prove the salvation of some in stormy weather.

A. A. Low, the arbonaut, thinks he has found out a way to manufacture ice. His process is simply this: It is a well known fact that the process of evaporating condensed carbonic acid gas absorbs an immense amount of heat and produces a corresponding degree of cold. Quicksilver is speedily frozen by this process, and the thermometer is said to descend to sixty degrees. Mr. Low has invented a machine which is said to make this agency available for the manufacture of ice or the production of cold, and that too at very little expense. He thinks he can manufacture it at three dollars a ton in any part of the world. The machine is so arranged that it economises the material and uses the same gas, with very little waste, over and over again.

THE evidences of the atrocities which have been committed in the island of Crete, by the Turks, are multiplied and confirmed by a curious discovery—of which more when circumstances permit—of a journal kept by a *personage* with the army of Omar Pasha. One will show how the pretence of restraints held over the the troops are. Two officers, of whom one a Colonel, quarrelled which should have first possession of a beautiful girl, and, not coming to a decision, preferred living into the flames of a burning house, where she perished. Some of Omar's body-guard, having taken possession of a Christian boy, who persisted in refusing their embraces, tortured him by slow stabbing, until he died resisting.

A sale of two thousand copies of any book is required now-a-days to pay for the expense of its publication. Before the war one thousand was sufficient.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

WHEN IT SHOULD BE PAID.

Important Letter from Senator Morton, of Indiana.

Without intending to discuss all the questions connected with our finances, such as taxation of the bonds, retirement of the National Bank currency, &c., I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the subject of the time of payment of the national debt.

The total debt on the first of the present month, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, was $2,492,783,365, and includes $365,164,844 of greenbacks or legal-tender notes, and $29,392,172 in fractional currency. The total bonded debt, at the same time, including old bonds, issued before 1861, was $1,732,391,510 48.

Of this amount $198,451,200 draw five per cent. interest, and fall due in 1904, and are what are commonly called ten-forties; $283,676,100 drawing six per cent. interest, fall due in 1881: $1,305,710,300 draw six per cent. interest and fall due in 1880, 1884, 1885 and in 1887, and are what are commonly called five-twenties. The interest on all these bonds is payable in coin. There were outstanding on the 1st of the present month $460,786,025 of three years' seven-thirty notes, due in June and July, 1868.

The law creating the ten-forty bonds provides that the Government shall have the right to redeem them at any time after ten years from the date of their issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in 1874. The law creating the five-twenties provides that the Government may redeem them at any time after five years from the date of issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in regard to those already issued in 1865, 1866, 1870 and 1872.

The right to redeem these different bonds at the expiration of five and ten years, as above stated, is a mere privilege reserved to the Government to be exercised or not according to its convenience, and there is no moral or legal obligation to pay off one of them an hour before it is due. When these laws were passed it was supposed it might be to the interest of the Government to pay off the debt, or some portion of it, before it was due, and the right to do so was accordingly reserved.

It is now proposed by Democratic politicians that the Government shall at once pay off in greenbacks all the bonds which it has a right to redeem, and shall continue to do so from year to year as the right to redeem shall accrue, until the whole is paid, which would thus be done in seven years; and the more violent are insisting on the immediate discharge of the whole debt by compelling our creditors to take an equal amount of greenbacks to be issued for that purpose.

The fatal proposition would require the immediate issue of more than two billions of greenbacks, and the former the issue of a like sum within seven years, and either would be clearly fatal to the credit and prosperity of the country.

Of the "five-twenties," five hundred and fourteen millions, seven hundred and eighty thousand and fifty dollars were issued in 1863, and a very large portion of these the Government has the privilege of redeeming them in 1868.

According to the last monthly statement of the Treasury Department, there are now absolutely due and must be paid on presentment, various notes, bonds and interest on the indebtedness, amounting to nineteen million four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents ($19,440,375 87). There are also coupon bonds falling due in 1867-8, and must then be paid, amounting to fourteen millions eight hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents.

There are of three years compound-interest notes, which will fall due in 1868, and must then be paid, about three hundred and sixty-two thousand and thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. How shall the Government get the greenbacks to pay the debts that are due, and that will fall due next year, and to redeem the five hundred and fourteen millions of "five-twenties?"

There are three ways:

First. By issuing new bonds and redeeming with the proceeds of their sale; but this would only make a new debt of like amount, as the time has not come when a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest could be sold at par.

Second. By levying a tax more than double that of the present; but this the country can not and will not bear. Or,

Third. By issuing, within the next twelve months, not less than six hundred millions of greenbacks, and this operation must be repeated from year to year, until after 1874.

What effect this would have upon the value of the currency and the business of the country need not be discussed, for none are so stupid as not to understand it.

If this issue of currency is to be redeemed, then the debt is not paid, but has only changed its form. If it is not to be redeemed, then it will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed, and repudiation and financial ruin will be the result. The present value of greenbacks is chiefly due to the understanding that they are to be redeemed, and a body of intelligent men do not to be expected to rush to die in the hands of the last holder, can not be sustained by making it a legal tender or by any other legislative contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before seven years, and it will then become due at different periods, running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country will then be prosperous, the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay any thing for years to come. The relative ability to meet the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait, at least until the South can get upon her feet, and wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the rebellion, and done its part, and may it not justly leave to the future the care of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge the duties, and to save effectual and positive sense of propriety never permits such a disgraceful familiarity; and if a preacher of their denomination should break bread at the sacramental board of another sect, they suspect him of heresy in a moment.

But all these fastidious notions the Gospel overturns, sending its blessed influences far and wide and deep to the lowly and the lost.

* * *

The parable of the lost coin, at first thought, would seem about the same thing as that of the lost sheep. Yet there is a difference. There is no tautology or phrasely repetition in the Lord's discourses. His themes are adapted to the times and to living men. So each parable here is but a new standpoint from which the same truth is seen at another front. Truth must have varied forms of revelation, for the perceptions of men are as widely different as their features, and no two alike. And this is also a sufficient reason why nothing narrower than the whole broad Bible should be considered a safe creed for human conduct.

When Christ was born it was expected at the Union Depot on Thursday evening last, and the crowd were pressing round to see him as the train reached the platform, the eager people lifting up the children to get a first look through the darkness into the same car-window. They were not certain at which particular window he might appear, so they gazed into all within the vicinity of the door. At last the babe was recognized, not by the window, but through it, and beyond it and independent of it. Some of the spectators may have first seen him through one of the windows in the line, and others from one side of the car and some from another. He was the same Sheridan, however, whether he appeared at one window or at another, and the sage Sheridan of the Bible was equally so for he has a persistent loyalty that even Presidential policy cannot tarnish or turn.

No matter how we look at the standpoint of truth it is seen—abstract or incarnated—it is one and the same, and that is what makes it invincible.

There might be a thousand photographs of Pittsburgh, all quite distinct and different, and yet each one perfectly accurate. The pictures would be unlike because the artist moved his camera for every impression, and with him its camera is one soul, and multiply photographs from that one standpoint and all will be alike. The passing stranger gets one view of our city from the steamer that floats on the boat, and another from the stage on the turnpike. But show him a picture of Pittsburgh, painted by sunlight from Mt. Washington, and he will declare that it never appeared so before. Yet his saying that, and believing that, will not make the sun apologize for its unrecognized photograph, nor will the circumstance of the stranger's infidel unbelief invalidate the truth of sun will be the result. The present value of greenbacks is chiefly due to the understanding that they are to be redeemed, and a body of intelligent men do not to be expected to rush to die in the hands of the last holder, can not be sustained by making it a legal tender or by any other legislative contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before seven years, and it will then become due at different periods, running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country will then be prosperous, the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay any thing for years to come. The relative ability to meet the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait, at least until the South can get upon her feet, and wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the rebellion, and done its part, and may it not justly leave to the future the care of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge the duties, and to save effectual and positive sense of propriety never permits such a disgraceful familiarity; and if a preacher of their denomination should break bread at the sacramental board of another sect, they suspect him of heresy in a moment.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

SENATE—RUSSELL ERRETT.

ASSEMBLY—AUGUSTUS BECKERT, GEORGE WILSON, W. R. FORD, GEORGE R. RIDDLE, ALEXANDER MILLAR, DAVID L. SMITH.

PROTHONOTARY—JACOB H. WALTER.

TREASURER—MAJ. JOSEPH F. DENNISTON.

COMMISSIONER—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

CORONER—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

JURY COMMISSIONER—CHARLES A. PUGH.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

BE ASSESSED.

Every Union Republican voter in the county and State should see that he is assessed before the 28th of September. Only a few days remain in which those who have not been may be assessed.

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it falls in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and ready politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

The country is so deeply affected with the competitive spirit—in other words, with a fondness for seeing contests—that the Pennsylvania election would be an object of general interest, even if the issues were purely and exclusively local. But they are not exclusively local. No State politics at the present time are entirely dissevered from National politics. And every Republican should arouse himself and go to the polls, with the consciousness that his ballot not only tells on the election of Judge, of Senator, of Assemblymen and of county officers, but also expresses his will, as he has expressed it for years past, on the great questions of *the Union*. The election in this Keystone State is, therefore, regarded with profound interest by the people of other States. This furnishes good reason why it should enlist the warm and energetic efforts of every Republican.

Let us give our readers a view of the approaching election, as taken from the unreconstructed rebel stand point. From a paper that fairly represents, as it did during the rebellion, the unaltered sentiment of secessionists we take and present the following extract:

"The contest in Pennsylvania will decide the question of party supremacy in the North, and upon that decision depends the fate of the South. If the revolutionary and incubinical party shall secure a stronger foot by the conservative and intelligent masses North, the contempt with which it has filled the future is appalling. Let the issue at the ballot-box be against Radicalism, and we may look for the leaders who prate about impeachment now. It is only because they think they are strong before the people of the North that they keep up that clamor. Their cowardly souls will sink within them when they know that they have overrated their strength."—*Richmond Enquirer, September 21.*

That is the way it looks from that quarter. It shows that the Republicans have to beat three parties in the coming elections—the Democrats who have the voting to do, the "individual" whose impeachment has been talked of and whose patronage is diligently sought, for effect on the election, and lastly the rebels who growl and show their teeth from their closed kennel door and threaten to bite and tear as soon as they get the chance. The above extract is a good campaign document, and it is as such that we give it a place for wide circulation in the COMMERCIAL. We hope especially that the threatened *kicking*, conditioned on their success, may be properly appreciated. It seems to be particularly designed for the "cowardly souls" who whipped the rebels into their present subjection.

There can be no doubt that from the Presidential mansion anxious eyes are turned towards Pennsylvania and Ohio at the present time. Democratic embassies are hurrying to the White House invoking the aid of the President in the Pennsylvania election, and only receiving the small moiety of encouragement that they can extract from his sorrowful, "O, that I *could* help you!" The present lull in Mr. JOHNSON'S activity is to be attributed to his fears of the approaching election. Should Republicans allow themselves to be beaten, "fantastic tricks" of revolution and usurpation may be expected. On the contrary their success will produce the "great calm" for which every good citizen so earnestly longs. Let every one, then, bestir himself, to beat, so that they will understand what it means, the three ply party with which the interests of the Union are confronted. The *kicking* that they insolently threaten is the smallest part of the mischief that would ensue, should traitors, recreants and Democrats gain a victory in the Pennsylvania elections.

THE PEOPLE WARNED.

We are obtaining additional proof every day of the desperate purpose of ANDREW JOHNSON—not rumor merely, but proof to which no man should close his eyes, and that should startle the country as did the first gun aimed at Sumter. At a late meeting held in Cincinnati, Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, made the following statements on his own responsibility:

> I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, and while there had an interview one night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the views entertained by Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. *I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress.* I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and unimpeachable authority. I make it now on the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be prevented if this assembling of Congress, or what is ascribed, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The conviction may be made. How can he do such a thing? You recollect that six months ago Governor SWANN of Maryland was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterward he declined, giving plain reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieut. Gov. COX of that State proved not be trusted for subsequent purposes. That is to-day a standing army in Maryland, an organized militia force, called S's militia, which, as you know, has, offered matters by returned Rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, under going precisely Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under martial law, and call upon Governor SWANN to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purposes, except when the time comes that his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming elections it will embolden him to carry out his purpose; and I hope that you, the people of Ohio, will be warned in time, and so cast your votes as to rebuke and prevent the mad designs of this bad man who is now acting President of the United States.

This accords perfectly with our information through reliable private sources from Washington. Every outward indication as well as the recent course of Mr. JOHNSON tends to confirm its truth. And to such testimony nothing should be required to rouse the people to act as one man to insure that which alone will arrest the danger—*the defeat of the Democratic party.*

HELP FOR THE SICK.

In the great picture, the Court of Death, Fancy is but true to history and facts, in representing as the chief agencies of Death, the three great destroyers, War, Famine and Pestilence. The history of ancient as well as recent times, demonstrates that these often constitute a terrible series, appearing in succession, the famine taking its quota of those whom war has spared, and pestidence sweeping off thousands who had escaped the war and the famine. The Southern portion of our own country has furnished a fresh illustration. Within the short space of three years, some extensive districts have had experience of all the three calamities.

By the clemency of the Union Government the Southern people were exempted, as soon as they laid down their arms, from the horrors of a war begun and foolishly protracted by themselves. The immediate effects of war were experienced painfully by them, while they continued the conflict. Neglected fields, disordered business, wasted property were parts of these effects, and these entailed poverty and privation. Enfeebled and despondent, a full harvest could not save them from the invasion of pestilence. Portions of our Southern States are now suffering fearfully from a two-fold visitation of disease. Cholera and yellow fever—of late particularly the last—are prostrating thousands in sickness and large numbers of them in death.

From the nature of the case, one party cannot be expected, during war, to extend to the opposite party either sympathy or assistance. Since the war ended we of the North have been solicited for aid to the perishing in the South, and large sums of money and quantities of subsistence were furnished in accordance with the call. Nor does the call for aid come less directly and emphatically now, when large numbers of people are suffering from the fever. What is wanted is money, to pay nurses for attending on the sick. There are persons, acclimated to the South, who are willing to perform the humane office. Strangers cannot go into the infected places without imminent danger. A large portion of the deaths is among this class of persons. A movement for raising funds by general contribution has been initiated in New York. A like effort of benevolence should engage general co-operation in Pittsburgh. All objections should give way at the imperative call of humanity. And what is done should be done speedily. The disease is very fatal, and is spreading into the interior of the extreme South. The death record among our officers and troops shows how fearful the mortality is.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS IN ALLEGHENY.

A call appeared in the daily newspapers of this city yesterday, inviting the supporters of ANDREW JOHNSON and "my Policy" to elect two delegates in each election district in the county, to meet in Convention on Wednesday next "to nominate a county ticket or to take such other measures as may be deemed necessary." This call is signed by twelve men and "over sixteen hundred others." The programme of these "Conservatives" is said to be to make up a ticket from those already in the field, as follows: For Senator, ANDREW BURT. For the Legislature, two or three names from the Labor ticket and the remainder from the Democratic ticket. On the question of county nominations, the "party" is divided, and none may be made. The object of this movement is, should any of the nominees be elected, to claim an indorsement of the President and his ruinous policy. No workingman of Republican principles, who believes the suppression of the rebellion was just, can lend himself to this scheme by voting other than the regularly nominated Republican ticket.

ONE of the most remarkable exhibitions of Mr. JOHNSON'S administrational incompetency, and at the same time, one of the best evidences in favor of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, is given in the case of General SICKLES. This officer, acting strictly under the law, was removed by the President on the unsustained allegation of oppressiveness and severity toward the people within his command, and especially for his order relative to the prosecution and collection of claims. On the other hand Governor ORR, of South Carolina—by antecedents and position not likely to be partial to General SICKLES—expresses entire approbation of his administration, gives good and substantial reasons for it, in the improving condition of the people, and particularly specifies the obnoxious order as one of the best for the people and one most acceptable to them. What inference can be drawn from these facts, but that General SICKLES was removed because his administration was wise and good? And that is only saying that the law under which he acted was wise and good, tending rapidly to the pacification of the States and hastening their reinstatement in the Union. Where then shall we look, to find the best and truest friends of the Southern people? Undoubtedly to Congress and the Republican party. The Democratic faction has been the marplot of Reconstruction, as it was the seducer of the Southern States into secession. And Mr. JOHNSON appears to be, at present, their principal instrument for embarrassing and delaying the work of restoration.

ONE would suppose, from the shrieks of the *Post*, that the question of negro suffrage was really in the present canvass, and the only question to be decided. It is no more a present question here than Mormonism. The attempt to divert the public mind from the fact that voting for the Democratic candidates will be but contributing to secure popular indorsement for ANDREW JOHNSON, shows conclusively how greatly the party fears that question. It appears on all hands that the President has paused in his revolutionary career for he indorsement which he has been promised in the result in Pennsylvania. This the *Post* well knows, and no man can deny it. And no voter should attempt to close his eyes to the fact that on his action may depend the the future of our country. A reckless, bad man is at the head of affairs. The slight Democratic gains of late have stimulated him to commit outrages against the loyal sentiment of the land and the vital interests of the nation. He contemplates still greater outrages, and waits only for the approval which the Democratic party has pledged to him. The question before the people is—shall he have it?

THE arrest and incarceration in the Fortress of Alexandria of GARIBALDI may produce consequences not contemplated. The elements acknowledging him as leader—to say nothing of the enterprise which immediately led to his arrest—are numerous and of the most excitable description. On the Italian Government, which could not do less—if it did not feel disposed to countenance the attempt to overthrow what lit the remaining temporal power the Pope has—the arrest may re-act seriously. Notwithstanding the strong sympathy which the great body of the American people feel for GARIBALDI and his general objects, his arrest does not seem to be a matter requiring action from our Government, as is hinted at in the Washington dispatches.

THE organ of the workingmen repudiates the coalition proposed by the JOHNSON Conservatives. It is prepared to "state emphatically that neither Mr. BURTT, nor any other candidate on the Labor Reform ticket, desires, or will accept, any nomination from a political Convention." What the "Labor Reform" people "desire" is not the question: it is what the JOHNSON Conservatives propose. What that is we have stated on good authority. We do not wonder the Laboring men spurn the contract. They may not, however, be able to help themselves.

THE Democracy in the Twenty-first Senatorial District of this State, are over confident of their ability to return two Senators this Fall. Governor GEARY'S majority in the District last year was 878, and there is no reason why the Republican majority next Tuesday week should be much less. In fact, our friends are confident of increasing it, as they recognize the importance of returning two sound Republican Senators, such as Colonel ROBINSON and SAMUEL MCVITTY will prove themselves to be.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH, it is understood, will speedily direct an investigation to be made into the practices of the Black Mailers, in connection with the revenue offices here and in this section of the country. Confident that it would come to this, as the result of our exposure, we have refrained from publishing such other facts as were in our possession. The public will be gratified with the action of the Secretary and not permit itself to doubt that the investigation will be thorough.

THE New York Constitutional Convention—a very large elephant—has adjourned until the second Tuesday in November next. When it first met the common remark—particularly among themselves—was, "this is a very able body." If it was true, to it will probably now be added another not so complimentary.

What the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction has Done for the South.

General Sickles made a true and eloquent speech in Washington in response to the serenade given to him by the Grand Army of the Republic, Monday evening. In the course of his speech he made this compact statement of what the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction, under military supervision, has done for the South:

> The system of free labor has been inaugurated under military supervision; two millions of bales of cotton were raised in 1866; millions of emancipated slaves have been gradually assimilated with the civil polity of the States where they belonged; tranquility is and order have been maintained during the most critical period of transition from the relations of master and slave to the relations of man and man; the relation of political equality (applause) under the guarantee which military occupation alone affords for the security of life and property; Northern capital and Northern enterprise have been rekindling the cities and cultivating the fields, restoring the railroads, and navigating the waters, constructing bridges, and establishing telegraph lines, re-opening commerce, and reviving industry, opening schools and building churches from Potomac to Rio Grande. And it has recently been affirmed by authority, this is what home can be higher in all the South, that our presence and our measures have saved their public records from destruction and their own civil officers from lawless violence.

Montana Election.

The splendid Democratic victory over which the party has been extolling for some time past, is dwindling down to little or nothing. The actual returns show that the result is doubtful at the very worst for the Republicans. Madison county, in which Virginia City is situated, gave McLean, Copperhead, 339 majority in 1865. It gave Saunders, Republican, 900 majority at the late election. Jefferson county, which the Copperhead carried in 1865 by 11 majority, gives Saunders, Republican, 98 majority this year.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* gives some statistics showing the growth of the Lake Superior iron ore trade. Three years ago it was stated that one-eighth of all the iron made in this country was dug in Marquette county. Ten years ago Lake Superior iron was a mineralogical marvel. The product of the last year was really 800,000 tons, but a large quantity was sold to blasting furnaces near at hand. Detroit and Cleveland are the principal points of shipment, the price of freight being from two and a half to three dollars a ton. In view of these facts, the paper referred to says:

> If the trade is already of such importance and the increase of population and consumption warrants that expectation—there seems to be no good reason why ten years hence it should not be ten times greater than now which will compare favorably with that of ship building in some of the most important shipping ports of the lakes.

THE Clevelanders are getting up an extensive Park for the skating season. The capital stock is $18,000, two-thirds of which has been subscribed. The building is estimated to contain 250,000 feet of lumber. It will cover 20,000 square feet, with a skating surface of 15,000 square feet. It will be provided with elegantly furnished reception rooms, waiting rooms, &c., and in the second story will be a mammoth refreshment room for the accommodation of the guests. The venture is expected to pay largely. The building will be commenced immediately.

IN New York a movement is on foot to effect a political organization of the Germans, more especially for the purpose of influencing the legislation of the State on general and local affairs. Remarking thereon, the *Tribune* makes this observation: "We have nothing to say politically to *Germans* as such, but earnestly advise such American citizens as were born in Germany to keep out of the snare here spread for them. Every German who embarks in politics as a German is an argument for an American party."

THE business of nearly all of Europe at the present moment is to prepare for war. The transformation of the firearms in the Italian army has been commenced at Turin. The government has decided that the Bersaglieri shall be the first provided with needle guns, and in order to arrive immediately at a uniformity in the exercise of the new muskets, the Minister of War has ordered each of the forty-five battalions of those troops to send an officer and three sergeants to a special school established in the former capital of Italy.

THE value of the Panama Railroad grant, which has just been extended ninety-nine years, by the Governor of New Grenada, may be inferred from the fact that the railroad company promised to pay the Government of Columbia one million dollars on the signing of the contract, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid annually, twenty-five thousand of which goes direct to the State of Panama.

THE N. Y. *Commercial* says: Does any body believe that the teller of the City Bank would have paid a check of Commodore Vanderbilt's for $25, as readily as he cashed the one for $75,000? Any one who has ever attempted to collect a *small* draft or check at a city bank will testify, out of the fullness of his annoyance, that penny keen and pound careless is the rule in our banks.

"Veteran Observer" gives us his view, from under "the Beeches" of "Western ideas" concerning Presidential candidates, as follows:

> In the West I see but three men who are likely to be seriously brought forward at present. These are S. P. Chase, Ulysses Grant and Oliver Morton. Each of these have strong points. Chase alone strength to be severed to have. On the other hand the people are becoming tired of Chase's name. He is thoroughly ballied, as I always supposed him to be. This leaves but Morton and Grant, the latter, but increases the confidence of the Republicans.

THE State Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York is in a bad way, and virtually a failure. It has been several months in session, but the labors are not nearly completed. An adjournment for several weeks or months is proposed and likely to take place. Important as it is, the convention is the laughing stock of the people.

THE New Orleans *Price Current* complains of the want of capital there to establish manufactures required to supply the demand of articles of ready sale. It says the entire resources of the banks, including capital and available deposits, are required to move the crops by the purchase of exchange and the discount of factors' paper for supplies furnished to the planter.

THE grain trade of Chicago on the 18th inst. was in excess of Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, put together, by 124,000 bushels. The total receipts on that date were 446,061 bushels. The *Tribune* thinks Chicago can afford to blow—and she does.

IT is represented that the liberated Russian serfs all over the Kingdom are making good use of their liberty, and rapidly rising in the scale of human existence. The masters, though at first dissatisfied with the Imperial Ukase, are becoming convinced of its justice and wisdom, and master and slave now live together upon harmonious terms as freemen.

MR. JAMES SANDERSON'S annual report estimates the wheat crop in England and Scotland to be under the average. Barley ten per cent. above average. Beans fully average, and peas much below average. The potato crop is producing an average yield, but the quality, from an excess of moisture in the soil, is rather inferior. In the western and southwestern counties of England the disease is very general, the turnip crop generally singularly good; pastures very abundant, and a larger and better yield of hay was never secured in England.

IN Philadelphia the removal of the following Revenue Inspectors has been announced as an offering to help carry the State for the Democrats: Joseph Moore, William Hellman, Gavin H. Woodward, Daniel H. George, James Brooks and Lewis Bitting. Charles J. Dougherty has been appointed in the place of Gavin H. Woodward. Folyard Dr. Hagen has been appointed Assistant Assessor in the First District. It is also announced that Paul Jones, master painter, and Daniel Petit, master carpenter, at the Navy Yard, have been removed.

THE Government is about to have a great sale of vessels. It will commence on the first of October and continue ten days, at the Philadelphia, Washington and Charleston Navy Yards. In all the number of advertised vessels is thirty-five, in part built by the navy, partly bought for the service from the commercial marine, and partly captured. Thirty-three of these are steamers, and twenty-eight are sidewheelers. Some of them, like the Sassacus, have fabulous histories, like the Rhode Island, are renowned for speed. Those built for the navy are very strong, but not well calculated for carrying great cargoes. Most are designed for shallow navigation. All are superior to the average of commercial vessels. We shall be surprised if the demand for steam tonnage does not cause them to bring good prices.

PROVIDENCE IN ALL THINGS.—How the hand of the Great Ruler is in the affairs of this world, even its most trivial, as we are accustomed to call them, is forcibly illustrated by an incident referred to by ex-Governor Bradford, in his oration at the dedication of the Antietam Cemetery. It is taken from a rebel publication, and is as follows:

> While General Lee moved to Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to await Jackson's operations, there curiously fell into the hands of the enemy a copy of the order which General Lee had prepared at Frederick, detailing with exactitude the proposed movements of the several portions of his army. The paper had been conveyed to Gen. D. H. Hill, who, from some cause of dissatisfaction, and in a characteristic fit of impatience, tossed it to the ground, and, lying there forgotten, was picked up by a soldier of the Federal army, and forwarded at once to General McClellan, who thus became possessed of the exact details of his adversary's plan of operations.

It is proposed that the city of Philadelphia purchase Petty's Island, for $500,000, and erect a House of Correction. The Moyamensing prison has 195 cells, into which 493 persons are crammed, and the Government is using the upper corridors for the incarceration of whisky and other swindlers of the revenue.

PERSONAL.

—The tendency, even with the clergy, to draw ideas from that which is to be reprobated rather than approved, is illustrated by the announcement that the Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver a lecture upon "The Inside Track." A pleasant touch of sensationalism quite up with the times.

—The Hon. Edward Stanton is sojourning at Lebanon, among the Shakers, for a short time.

—The Presiding officer of the Gold Room, New York, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., and has lately been "dropped" by that Presbytery, who gave notice to the world that they are no longer responsible for his conduct as a minister.

—Brevet Hon. Anna Dickinson and George Francis Train, P. B., have been sent for by the female suffragists on duty in Kansas.

—A new wonder has appeared on the Paris stage. Her name is Albert. The story is told that one evening the orchestra failed to appear, but she went on and played a vaudeville full of snatches of song without any other accompaniment than the plaudits of the audience, without missing a note.

—General Carey, nominated for Congress by the "workingmen" of Cincinnati, counts himself among them because he drove oxen thirty-two years ago. He has been chary of manual labor since then.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood arrived in Philadelphia late on Friday night. He was accompanied by Rev. Fathers Martin and Shanahan. The reception of the Bishop, postponed last week, will take place on Thursday next, on the grounds of the St. John's Orphan Asylum.

—Among the passengers by the steamship City of London, which sailed from New York on Saturday, for Liverpool, are George F. Fewey, of Philadelphia, William Wilson, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. P. J. Power, of Boston, on the Europe for Brest and Havre, W. B. Kittell, T. Cherrolat, and P. Corso, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. A. Christy, Paris, in the Cambria, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, and E. Edwards and T. Loynisky, Philadelphia.

—General Banks, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has accepted the invitation of Senor Romero to accompany him to Mexico. A similar invitation has been extended to Senator Morton. They expect to leave on the 5th of October.

—The musical pa. of Paris is greatly excited at present over the advent of four sisters from Sweden. In describing the voices of the young ladies, whose family name is Groenberg, the critics are unusually eulogistic. Their dress also extorts a good deal of admiration, and one enthusiastic gentleman thinks their style of head-dress resembles that of the Venus. They speak German very well, but not French.

—Charles D. Harris, brother of Colonel L. D. Harris, of the *Ohio Farmer*, in Cincinnati, shot his only son, twenty-two years old, at Kent, Portage county, on Friday night. The wound is pronounced fatal. A difficulty about money caused the horrible crime. Harris was arrested.

—Mr. Fawcett, the late owner of Dexter, has retired from the turf business, and on Monday sold off the rest of his fast trotters, including Silas Rich and Fannie King.

—The tragedian Murdoch, at his benefit in Cincinnati, announced his intention to retire from the stage after this season, and engage in teaching elocution.

—A new book by Queen Victoria has been printed, and will shortly be given to the public. Her Majesty describes, in her own fresh and feminine style, a series of journeys, chiefly made by the royal party in Scotland. A good deal of guide book matter is thrown into the narrative, and there are many pleasant references to the loyal inhabitants and servants. From this book the public will learn something authentic about Prince Consort's gillie, who has recently attained a sort of grotesque notoriety in England.

—The fashionable part of London, known as Belgravia, is owned by the Marquis of Westminister, who has an income of £1,000 a day. With the ordinary rise in value, Lord Belgrave, his grandson, aged twelve, will be the richest man in the world. A nice thing to think of.

POLITICAL.

It is said that there are signs of some trouble in the approaching Republican State Convention in New York. At any rate, at the primaries, in many places, double sets of delegates have been elected—some "Weed" men, others "Greeley" men. That means mischief. We should suppose that Thurlow Weed had about as much right in a Republican Convention as Andrew Johnson.

The following appears in a *Herald* dispatch: "It is asserted that drafts to a heavy amount have been received in Washington from Ohio to be used in securing the election of Judge Dennison on the Democratic ticket. Chief Justice Chase, Jay Cooke and the national bank interest generally, are said to be working in favor of Dennison."

Judge Kelley has finished his western campaign, and will return to Pennsylvania immediately to take part in the canvass here.

One of the largest Republican meetings ever held in Berks county, was that of Saturday evening, addressed by Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, Hon. James H. Campbell, of Schuylkill, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster. The Copperhead majority in Berks will be reduced to 5,000. A correspondent says: "If the Republicans throughout the State will do comparatively as well as in Berks, Mr. Williams's majority will not be less than 30,000."

John A. Dale, Esq., has been nominated by the Republicans of Forest county for Associate Judge. He is said to be a good selection.

The State Union Executive Committee of Ohio, has issued a card denying the copperhead lie that the committee has been issuing secret circulars advising the abandonment of the negro suffrage amendment. On the contrary, they are using all means to press the amendment, and are confident of its success.

General Ord has just appointed J. T. Montgomery Justice of the Peace for Davis Bend precinct, in Warren county. Montgomery was the former slave of Mr. Davis and his confidential business manager, and discharged his duties faithfully and creditably. Like all who were faithful as slaves, Montgomery now possesses the confidence and respect of the white people.

General Sheridan says the people of Louisiana are sure to vote in the coming election for a convention, and thinks that the delegates elected thereby will make a constitution satisfactory to Congress. He states that the people throughout the whole district manifest great eagerness to learn, and to inform themselves as to their new rights and privileges.

Certain Democratic papers in the West have been representing that General Carl Schurz had advised the Germans in the Republican party to desert that organization in all the State and local elections, and only vote with it in the national elections. General Schurz has thought it necessary to take the trouble to write a long letter denying that he ever advised such a foolish course.

OHIO NEWS.

An attempt to break jail in Steubenville was discovered by the Sheriff on Saturday. On the prisoners were found a complete set of burglars' tools, including files and saws.

The Passavant Aid Society of the Steubenville Female Seminary, gave a concert Tuesday evening, in behalf of the Orphan's Home, under Rev. Mr. Passavant's charge in that city.

The Ohio State Fair commenced at Dayton, on Tuesday. The number of entries up to Monday noon was fifteen hundred, with a fair prospect of fifteen hundred more.

The Sandusky *Register* says: On the completion of the Straitsville Railroad, making it possible to get cheap coal in Sandusky, she will offer the strongest inducements of any place along the lakes for the manufacture of glass. Abundant sand of the finest quality is found here, which, with a cheap fuel, and the facilities for late transportation—which is a great consideration in the shipment of glass—would all be strongly in its favor. Again, the constantly increasing wine product along the lake would furnish no small demand for bottles. The project is worthy of thought; meantime, push on the railway enterprise.

The managers of the Carroll County Agricultural Society have decided to hold a Fair at Carrollton October 16th, 17th and 18th. They have purchased new fair grounds and are making extensive preparations.

The Steubenville *Herald* says: "All along the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroad from this city to Newark, the country adjacent to the railroad track is in a complete state of devastation. The fences, woods and fields have been burned to ashes by sparks from the passing engines. The farmers are obliged to turn out *en masse* to quench the flames."

Over one hundred petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the Northern District of Ohio.

Peaches are selling at from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, in New Philadelphia.

During the week ending September 21st, 1867, eight hundred and eleven emigrants arrived in Columbus. Out of this number two hundred and four propose to settle in Ohio, one hundred and ninety-six in Illinois, one hundred and twenty-three in Missouri, one hundred and two in Wisconsin, sixty-seven in Indiana, fifty-three in Kentucky, thirty-three in Tennessee, and twenty-three in Minnesota.

An error concerning a recent decision about the butchers' taxes, is corrected. Butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves, or agents traveling from place to place, and not from any shop or stand, are required to pay $5 only, (sec. 79, par. 36.) No special tax whatever is imposed upon a butcher whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000, whether he sells from a shop or stand, or traveling from place to place (section 80.) But if his sales are made traveling from place to place, they must be of butchers' meat exclusively, or he will be liable as a peddler, under section 79, paragraph 33.

STATE NEWS.

The Slifer, Walls & Shriner Manufacturing Company, of Lewisburg, are about making an extensive addition to their already large establishment. When completed, the woolen shops will be among the largest, most comfortable and convenient in the State.

The safe of the Carbon Iron Company, at Parryville, was robbed of $12,000 in greenbacks and $700 in gold last Monday night. No clue to the robbers has yet been obtained.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning last one of the stills in the refinery of Brady, De Witt & Co., on the McClintock Farm, caught fire. The fire communicated to an adjoining tank in which were fifty barrels of lubricating oil. The oil and tank were entirely consumed. The loss is set down at about six hundred dollars.

Col. McFarland has located the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mercer, the citizens having purchased a fine unoccupied building for that purpose. The school will be opened in November. The parents or guardians of such children as are entitled to the benefits of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools are urged to report immediately to either by letter or personally, to Prof. J. G. White, Mercer, Pa., that he may have certificates of admission issued for them that they may be admitted to the school at its opening.

Referring to the recent Franklin imposition, consisting of a reported temperance meeting in that borough, the Titusville *Herald* says: "No one but Republican candidates were named for the committee, and of course the object of the fraud was to concentrate the opposition of the anti-temperance men against Republican candidates exclusively, and thus accomplish, if possible, a Democratic victory. We take it as a fact that the whole proceeding was a fraud, as no such meeting was held, and the Republican candidates have no more to do with the organization of Good Templars than the Democratic candidates. In short, the Good Templar organization is neither Republican nor Democratic in a political sense, but it everywhere comprises men of influence in both parties."

So far this year, 547,700 tons more of anthracite coal have been sent to market from Pennsylvania than during the corresponding period last year.

Broad street, Philadelphia, is eleven miles and a half long, in one straight line, and one hundred and fifteen feet wide, extending from League Island, on the Delaware river, to the northern boundary of the present city limits. At its present rate of improvement, it will require only a few years to make it the most magnificent thoroughfare in the world.

A fashionable lady of Reading, a woman of culture and refinement, was found in the streets of that city on Monday in a state of total intoxication and uttering most shocking language. A gentleman acquaintance happened to meet her, and conducted her away to her home.

A remarkable hen was killed by Mrs. White, of Reading, on Saturday. On opening the hen seven large eggs were found, six of which measured about eight inches in diameter and about six inches in circumference, varying not more than a half inch from the given measure. The seventh egg was considerably larger, and on being opened disclosed two distinct eggs with but a thick skin for covering, and measured no less than nine inches in diameter. The hen was in quite a healthy condition when killed.

Reese J. Lloyd, a Democrat, has been appointed Postmaster at Ebensburg, in place of E. J. Mills, Esq., resigned.

Saturnin Destouet, President of the French Benevolent Society, Philadelphia, died in that city Tuesday, aged seventy-five years.

The city of Philadelphia is about to erect another bridge over the Schuylkill river. The new bridge will cross the river at South street.

The firemen of Lancaster will have their annual parade on the 17th of next month. Seven fire companies from Philadelphia will participate.

Morris Harris has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with being concerned in the robbery, some time in May last, of the safe in the office of the Duncannon Iron Works, in Perry county. Coupon bonds to the amount of $17,000 were carried off. Morris, it is alleged, offered one of the stolen bonds at the office of the North Pennsylvania railroad. He waived a hearing, and was held to answer in $10,000 bail.

Messrs. Singerly & Myers, State printers, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the United States House of Representatives of the Fourth Congress with blank books and stationery. Singerly & Myers have a large and well fitted up establishment for manufacturing all qualities of envelopes.

The salary of Mr. P. M. Shoemaker, School Superintendent of Franklin county, was increased a few days since from eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The puddlers working in the rolling mill of the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Company, Blair county, struck for higher wages, the other day. They had been getting seven dollars per ton for "puddling," and now demand eight. At Johnson's Rolling Mill, the pay is seven dollars per ton, and we understand that about the same price rules in the Eastern rolling mills, while in the West the wages are higher.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is responsible for the following snake story: Mr. Peter Altmire, of our city, one day last week, while gunning in the mountains back of Newport, came in contact with a black snake over thirty feet in length. His snakeship carried his head four or five feet from the ground. Mr. A. fired at the monster while passing him, and the shot rebounded as if he had been struck with an India rubber ball. Other citizens were with Mr. Altmire, and vouch for the truth of the above. The snake after being shot at, much less as to the side of the embankment, causing a fearful crash of everything with which he came in contact.

A new bank was organized at Tionesta on Saturday last, to be known as the "Tionesta Savings Bank," The Directors are H. H. May, John A. Dale, James G. Dale, J. A. Proper, A. H. Siegle, Jr., and Jacob Forker. The President of the Board is elected by the Directors, and the Cashier, H. H. May, President, John A. Dale, Vice President, and A. H. Siegle, Cashier. The capital stock is $25,000, and the directors and stockholders are among the most substantial men in Western Pennsylvania.

Jules Hauel, of Philadelphia, died a few days since in Paris. He was formerly the largest manufacturer of perfumery in this country.

It is reported in the street that Wanamaker, Brown, the extensive clothing merchants on Market street, Philadelphia, have failed for a quarter of a million of dollars.

The Montgomery County Fair will be held at Springtown, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 1st, 2d, and 3d, being the same week as the Berks County Fair.

The New York *Tribune* has established a Pennsylvania office in the *Ledger* building, Philadelphia, J. R. Sypher, Esq., being the special agent and editor in charge.

It is said that the lady members of a Good Templar Convention in this State, the other day, adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, that all the young ladies of our order will not enter into any matrimonial contract with young men who indulge in the poisonous glass, and do not advocate the temperance cause.

A Good Templar Lodge was organized in Harlansburg, Lawrence county, last week, with eighteen charter members. T. W. Douglass being W. C. T.

A valuable slate quarry has recently been discovered near Manheim, Lancaster county, having a length of at least three hundred yards, with a width of more than one hundred and fifty yards. The slate is more than ordinarily good, and is said by experts to be equal to that mined at Peach Bottom, for roofing purposes. An experienced slate owner says that nine hundred men can be profitably employed at the quarry.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of East Pennsylvania Synod will be held in the town of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., in the church of Rev. Uriel Graves, commencing on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst.

Efforts are being made to make the annual fair of the Bedford Agricultural Society, which is to be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th of October, one of unusual interest. The premiums offered are very liberal.

Chloe Cord, an aged negro woman, residing in the upper end of Colerain township, Blair county, met her death by accidentally falling into the fire, on Monday of last week. It is reckoned that she was over one hundred years of age at the time of her death, and she has resided in Blair county for eighty years. She remembered well the battle of Washington, and shook hands with him when he had his headquarters in Bedford, during the Whisky Insurrection.

The case of William Thorp, assignee of the National Bank of Crawford county, vs. C. Wegefarth, to recover a debt of several thousand dollars due the bank, was before the court in Meadville last week. Mr. Wegefarth tendered the bills of the old bank, which were refused, the assignee claiming that the bank under its National organization was not obliged to receive the bills issued under its State charter in payment of debts. The court charged strongly against the bank, and a verdict was given for defendant. The case is appealed to the Supreme Court, and its final decision will be awaited with interest by many persons who occupy relations to the bank similar to that of Mr. Wegefarth.

Fire clay has been discovered on the premises of John H. Rhodes, Esq., of Hickory township, in Lawrence county. The vein is twelve feet thick and lies on a bed of fine limestone.

THE Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is preparing to build a line from Pond Creek to Santa Fe and Albuquerque. The extent of the Santa Fe trade may be judged of by the following statistics. The carrying trade to that point in 1860 had reached 36,075,159 pounds employing 11,601 men, 841 horses, 7,574 mules, 67,950 oxen and 6,932 wagons. The sum paid freighters exceeded $5,400,000, and this does not include sums paid for mails, emigrant and military trains. It is estimated that the amount of business has increased four-fold since 1860, which would show $22,000,000 paid now by the freighters over the Santa Fe route.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Meeting at Hare's Hotel Last Wednesday Evening.

Speeches by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Governor Geary and R. Stockett Matthews, Esq.

The largest and most enthusiastic Union Republican meeting of the campaign was held Wednesday evening, on Liberty st., in front of Hare's Hotel. At an early hour, all the available ground within hearing distance of the speakers was completely occupied, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The noble sentiments uttered by the speakers were warmly applauded. The meeting was organized by selecting the following officers:

PRESIDENT—Hon. J. K. Mo

INDIAN CORN.

For many a mile on every side
I see the golden corn,
And hear the cricket's motor sound
Behind like a fairy horn.
In concert with the wild bee's drone,
In chilly autumn's burne.

Long, long ago, as legends tell,
The Indian Fairy Queen
Came down the ancient Delaware
Came down upon the green.
An azure rose around her head,
Her robes a vapory sheen;

And where she sat tobacco soon
Its bitter fragrance flung,
And where her left hand touched, the bean
Rose bowering fresh and young.
And where her right hand swept, the maize
In golden glory sprung.

And whether you do eat it roast
Or bake it baked in pone,
Or like it best as Johnny cake,
Still let this truth be known,
That corn first came from fairy land,
And was by fairies grown.

Charles G. Leland.

OUR STEUBENVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Sheridan's Late Visit--Protest Against Action of the Pittsburgh Committee---Accident to Rev. M. Gillett---Revenue Frauds---Business Prospects.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, September 21, 1867.

"Hurrah! for Sheridan, the hero of Winchester!"

Scarcely had the echo of these words died away as the cars moved off bearing "Galant Phil" on to Washington, than the supporters of "My Policy" could be seen congregating in every corner "hissing and wriggling" over the insult to the great high priest of this nation. Andrew Johnson had been groaned in the city of Steubenville, while his subordinate had been cheered. True, his subordinate in one respect, if his superior in many others. And to make the matter more ridiculous they had noticed that when the groans were given that Sheridan did not like it. It was ungentlemanly, they said. We ought to respect the head of a nation, and the *Gazette* of this morning, after giving a report of the reception, as it appeared in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, reverting to the speech of Rev. Mr. Boyle, says, "It is to be wondered at, that the crowd groaned" after hearing the above come from a source it did! So far as Sheridan not liking it (Rev. Boyle's speech and the groans) concerned, I will just take occasion to say here that just after Rev. Mr. Boyle had concluded his speech, and was about to leave the car, Gen. Sheridan took him by the arm and said, "Mr. Boyle, I thank you from the bottom of my heart *for that speech*." For the benefit of those dear souls whose feelings have been wounded, I will say that on the way from Alliance Junction to this city, and while General Sheridan was being introduced to the Steubenville delegation, one of them remarked that while he felt honored in having the privilege of taking him (Sheridan) by the hand, he believed that we (the committee) would not send our compliments to Johnson, to which the General replied, "If you do, you had better send them by *mail*, they will be more likely to reach him that way."

On behalf of the citizens of the "Independent Republic" of Steubenville, I enter my solemn protest against the action of the reception committee from your city. We are opposed to any man being welcomed to Allegheny county while he is in Ohio, and although, when compared to your city, this "little village" would look into utter insignificance, yet we feel that when our City Council and a Committee of citizens get up a reception, we ought to be allowed the privilege of conducting it according to our own ideas. Our committees went to Alliance Junction and accompanied Gen. Sheridan to this city, but no sooner had the train stopped than those who were to guard the storm were formed into a hollow square and surrounded by the Pittsburgh Committee before he was presented to the citizens of Steubenville. And even while Mr. Boyle was delivering the address, he was interrupted by a gentleman who wanted to know whether he was going on or not. We were disposed to attribute this action to the excitement, and would say nothing about it had it not occurred once or twice, at the time Gen. Grant was here. The same had been made out that day. It was to be presented to the people by one of our distinguished speakers, who's speech committed to memory. He came out on the balcony of the United States House, and the General by his side, and was about to announce when the chairman of the Pittsburgh delegation proceeded to speak his piece. Operator very politely told him "this was our time." The Judge begged pardon and stepped, and in the excitement of the moment distinguished fellow citizen forgot his piece, and nodded to Rev. Boyle to go ahead and deceive him. So you will see in a moment what we ask. Is nothing more than fair that your committees will always have "forty miles to make their arrangements in. Therefore, we ask that hereafter we may be favored the privilege of getting through with the "little receptions" without being interrupted by having them welcomed to Pennsylvania while they are on this side of the bridge. Rev. C. Gallett, Rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city, met with a severe and very painful accident yesterday evening a few miles on the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. While crossing a creek he stepped upon a stone, which turned with his weight, and threw him violently on his side, striking a large boulder.

Henry Kreiger, who was arrested some time since charged with defrauding the revenue, has been to Cleveland and succeeded in getting his case settled on the payment of seventy-seven hundred and seventy cents. Henry is very intimate at the officers in this city, and he only handed three hundred and fifty dollars to settle. There appears to be a great deal of fraud among the Germans in regard to this case. That of Chas. Wagner, whose stock was seized at the same time, and who was acquitted" in the sum of $400, besides having stock of cigars confiscated. Wagner thinks after got off very cheap, while Kreiter thinks other way in regard to Wagner. I learn the officers here that Wagner's case was a very aggravated one. He engaged largely in the business, and was working a number of hands, while Kreiter was simply manufacturing the tobacco which he had on hands, and, as officers learned afterwards, intended to ship. His real offense amounted to nothing more than manufacturing without license.

Lt. Sheldon McCook, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit to his relatives and friends. The admiral" has just returned from a three months' cruise on the frigate Savannah, with a number of midshipmen, who have been making a annual cruise. Taking everything into consideration he looks about as well as ever I think look.

A very exciting and closely contested game of ball was played between the first and second nines of the Mears Base Ball Club this afternoon, resulting in the defeat of the first nine by a score of thirty-two to thirty-four. Several excellent "outs" were "missed" on both sides.

Business in some branches is certainly looking up in this city, judging from the incomes returned by different firms and corporations for the last month. The total amount returned for August is $8,237 64, and I learn from Mr. David Myers, the Deputy Collector for this district, that this is a large increase over the previous month. The largest incomes in the above are: F. Plate, tobaccoinist, $450. Spalding, Sedward & Co., nail manufacturers (Jefferson Works), $1,665 11. Wm. Baer & Son, tobacco manufacturers, $625 20. P. & A. Kemp, $1,622 85. Andrews, Orr & Co., oil refiners, $1,572. The latter have been in business a few months, yet in that short time they have built up an excellent trade throughout Ohio and Indiana. The Collector thinks that the tax that has been levied for revenue purposes from December 1, 1866, until the present will all been paid, which speaks well for this county.

R. N. P.

The Body of Maximilian.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has been to Queretaro, and there saw the body of Maximilian, writes:

I found the coffin containing the remains, in one in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Munos Dedo. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to those who might desire to look at the body, which information was, in our case, somewhat accelerated by the influence of a few reals. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been used for a storeroom, and was a very dark and extremely filthy. The coffin stood in the centre of the room, resting on a couple of rude wood benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover of gold, opening which case revealed three glass cases, through which the silent form of the unfated Austrian was shown by the aid of a dim tallow candle kept by the soldier for this purpose. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pantaloons, heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. The mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes. The beard is quite gone, as well as the greater part of his hair, which, I am informed, has been cut off by Dr. Basso, who had charge of embalmment, and sold, he says, for eighteen dollars per ounce—$80—for small locks of same. The body of the Emperor remained in Dr. Basso's house until last week, when it was removed to its present location, during which time he made use of it as a means of speculation. He also disposed of whatever effects belonging to Maximilian he could obtain, selling large sums for small pieces of his blood-stained garments, which he cut up and sold. It is also alleged that he has even received a small portion of the skulls, for which he obtained a large sum, replacing it with wood. I cannot vouch for this, but it has gained belief here. The doctor affirms that the government has failed to pay him his bill for embalmment of some $40,000, and declares his intention of making his money the surest way possible.

Several letters from boys at watering places have been published this year. Here is another, which gives good arguments for a paternal visit: "Dear Pa:—Things are pretty here. The grand squirrels every day in what they call the glen. Yesterday I saw one coming out of an old stump, which he thought wasn't for him, and making for the rocks. I put a flea for him, and after him, you bet. While I was running close by the creek, Bill put out his foot and I tripped me up. I went plump into the water, and got my breeches soaking wet. The squirrel went on into the rocks. When we got back to the hotel, ma licked us both. I think I'm getting too tough on us. I wish you'd come and help us out.

"Your affectionate son, R. F. S."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

No State in the Union is paying more attention to its internal development than Ohio, and her citizens can do its for they have a Free Railroad Law. There is not a county of importance in the State, but what is penetrated by a railway, and at the rate at which new roads are projected it will not be many years until every town in the State will have railway facilities. A meeting was held last week in Gallipolis, to consult in relation to a proposition from the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, for the construction of a railroad from Hamden, to strike the Ohio river at the mouth of Campaign creek, coming down the valley of that creek, and running from its mouth down the Ohio to a point opposite Point Picasant, and thence to Gallipolis; also a branch up the Ohio, from the mouth of Campaign to Pomeroy, making in all a line of 50 miles. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company agree to build the road, provided Gallia and Meigs counties will raise $400,000. The movement, it is said, promises to be successful.

NEW ROUTE TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrangements have been completed for the construction of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad to the Mississippi river. The engineers are now engaged on the survey, and the workmen are arriving with their implements to commence the work. The cost of construction it is reported, will be remarkably cheap, as the route is very favorable. The road will pass through a rich section of country in Indiana and Illinois, which will permit a large local business, and making, as it will, a direct east and west, through route from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast, must command a large through travel and freight business.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minnesota, is soon to be connected by an unbroken line of railway with the Lake cities and the Eastern seaboard, by an extension of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway from McGregor, opposite Prairie du Chien, on the Iowa side of the river, West to a point intersecting the Minnesota Central Railroad, which runs in a nearly North and South line from St. Paul. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will also soon complete a similar extension West of La Crosse, intersecting with the same road, which runs through the best and most productive wheat region in the country. These extensions will not only quicken the development of Minnesota, but will lessen the cost of agricultural productions to the Eastern consumer.

THE NEW LISBON RAILWAY.

The statement that the New Lisbon, O., Railway had ceased running is not true. The road is all right, and trains are running regularly. This is an important road, and there is no probability of its ceasing to be operated.

The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

The circumstance of the death of Sir Frederick Bruce, are these: He had been visiting at Narragansett, for a few days, and for some days had complained of a difficulty about the throat. Starting for Boston he reached there in an exhausted and apparently morbid condition. Although the best medical attentions were summoned his case was beyond relief. Mr. Sumner, who has for a long time been intimate with him, was sent for. From the time of the Senator's arrival, which was eleven at night, until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at two o'clock, he was able to utter but a single articulate sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner, an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking.

Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man, and to get his last messages for the British Legation at Washington and for his family, but all in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon his mind. He was only able to give monosyllable answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter, with a great effort, a brief greeting when he recognized Mr. Sumner.

Sir Frederick Bruce was about fifty-two years of age, though his bald head and white hair and whiskers caused him to impress a stranger as at least ten years older. He was one of the sprightliest and most lively of men, and was regarded as the most fluent and brilliant conversationist at Washington.

Sir Frederick arrived in this country in April, 1865, being appointed by Lord Lyons, in a critical state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Secretary of State was at that time confined to his bed by the injuries occasioned by a fall from a carriage. He, however, directed Mr. F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary, to arrange for Sir Frederick's presentation to the President, and although severely suffering, succeeded in able to utter a word, indicated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand, and Mr. Hunter, the acting Secretary, made the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations.

After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 14th, Secretary F. W. Seward asked President Lincoln, if he would receive Sir Frederick Bruce on the following day. President Lincoln replied: "Yes, I am sure you can arrange it." Acting Secretary then inquired, "Shall it be two o'clock in the blue room?" "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "at two o'clock, and be sure to send up the speeches, as I like to read them before hand." Promising to do so, Mr. Seward took his leave, and on the same day sent up to Mr. Lincoln the drafts of the speeches.

On the night of Saturday the President was assassinated, and the attempt was made to take the life of both the Secretary and son. By this attempt the last named was left totally unconscious for ten or twelve days. The first sign of returning consciousness exhibited by him was his asking, "has Sir Frederick Bruce been presented yet?" On being informed that he was, he asked "Why whom?" On reply was, "Sir Mr. Hunter." Sir Frederick had been presented on the 20th of April to President Johnson by Mr. Hunter, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State. F. W. Seward asked "what day of the week is it?" The answer given was "Tuesday." "What day of the month?" The day was named, which, by being unsatisfactory, he then inquired, "What month is it?" The response was "May," and so he learned that it was the month of May. It was not until a month later than this that he was informed of the assassination of President Lincoln and of the accession of President Johnson.

Lincoln at Gettysburg.

On the 19th of November, 1863, Abraham Lincoln delivered his dedicatory address on the occasion of consecrating the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The immortal words which he then uttered cannot be too often impressed upon the American people, and their republication to-day will associate them with the similar ceremony enacted over the dust of the brave men who fell upon the equally glorious field of Antietam:

"Four-score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether the nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it never can be forgot what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of their devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

A Zouave, recently received several hundred visits a day, and as he only had a few hours furlough from his regiment, he was obliged to dispatch his admirers rapidly. So they were admitted in platoons of twenty, and the Zouave, ordering that no one should move or speak to him, passed in front of each, saying: "You, Sir, you have paralysis; throw down your crutches and walk!" Walk, I tell you!" And the man often walked. "You, Madam, you are blind. Look at me! Look at me, I say!" and the astonished woman often thought she did see. "You, Sir, you have rheumatism. Throw away your cane, and get yourself off!" And so on to the end. There was no magnetism, no pronouncing of cabalistic phrases, no movement of the hands, Jacobides not pretend to any knowledge, either of disease or of magnetism, or of spiritualism. For twenty years, he says, he has observed that his presence alone suffices to cure paralysis and other forms of grave disease. He does not know how it is done. He supposes himself to possess some sort of power stronger than other men. He does not seek applause on the contrary, he avoids the ovations he would certainly receive from the hundreds who gather daily to receive him in the Rue de la Roquette. He receives no remuneration from any one, and does not even insensibly and without forethought into his present colossal reputation. He plays the trombone—hals in the hand—every morning in his regiment, and only devotes to his profession the time left after giving a sitting of consultations at Versailles. He is, no doubt, bewildered at his success, for the journals contain columns daily about him. Titled and other persons of high social standing, certify in the journals to miraculous cures performed on themselves.

A WASHINGTON correspondent avers that Secretary Welles, though a temperate man in his habits, "is so profound in his sympathy with Mr. Johnson that he feels tipsy when his chief tipples too hard." Should Johnson declare for a monarchy to-morrow Welles would support him as acting in accordance with the Constitution; but should the President attempt actual residence to Congress, Welles would forsake him. He is not a man for actual perils of that sort, though he takes to office its naturally as a bruiser does to a pot house.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that the supply of mackerel at Gloucester is less than the demand, the market being more poorly stocked than ever before. A fleet of boats and a fresh impetus are expected soon.

It is believed that the "black death," which has baffled the efforts of Irish physicians to discover the cause, is caused by eating the flesh of diseased cattle.

The New York *Evening Post* has a correspondent who states that carbolic acid has recently been successfully used near Rahway, N. J., for the extermination of mosquitoes and flies. A small piece of cloth saturated with the acid was hung up in a room, and in two hours the flies had entirely disappeared. In the evening the acid was tried in the kitchen, where the mosquitoes were very troublesome, with like success. He thinks the remedy worth trying in all a line of 50 miles. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company agree to build the road, provided Gallia and Meigs counties will raise $400,000. The movement, it is said, promises to be successful.

In Missouri trouble is reported between the regular members and the lobby members of the State Legislature. A lobbyist has sued a member to recover $11,000, which the former alleges that the latter promised to pay him for services in lobbying a bill which failed. Of course the developments at the trial will be interesting.

The recent strikes among the coal miners in the interior of Pennsylvania, it is reported, have resulted in a reduction of wages, which now average about nine dollars a week.

The prevalent feeling in financial circles in New York is that we shall have a pretty close market for some time to come. The South will soon commence drawing currency to move the cotton, and the banks at the same time will be sailing close to the wind in order to give their October statements as favorable a look as possible.

A letter from Houston, Texas, dated September 16, says: "For six weeks our city has been sprinkled profusely with lime, and that best of disinfectants, carbolic acid. Wood and tar fires have been built nightly on the streets by order of the authorities, giving to the city at night a lurid and terribly mournful appearance. And yet these precautions have seemingly been useless. The epidemic now stalks among us in its most deadly form, and human effort for its stay seems unavailing. Some of our best physicians have succumbed to the disease, while others are worn out with their constant attention upon patients. The greenerys for nurses' nurses." Many who had the fever are taking it again."

The statement relative to the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which appeared in the evening papers, is said by the officers of the company to be incorrect. A messenger, apparently insane, removed twenty thousand dollars from his safe. He then went to his hotel, sent to the agent of the company, stated what he had done, and finally returned all the money to him.

The cholera still rages in Italy. A correspondent at Rome states that the malady carries off those attacked in a very short time, and leaves the corpse almost of a black color. In Albano the cholera is worse than ever; it has also broken out at Malta, and the merchant vessels touching at the port refuse to communicate with the shore. The disease is also raging at Teheran, in Persia.

Speaking of cornstalks, the Carroll, Illinois, *Courier* has seen some raised in that county which measured fifteen and a half feet high, and ten feet to the ears. Weight of five stalks, fifty-six pounds. Average four stalks to the hill. Hills four feet apart each way. Seventy-five acres in one field; average height, thirteen and a half feet. Average weight of vegetation to one acre, sixty tons—60,000 lbs. in the field. These are figures which cannot be disputed.

There is pretty good authority for saying that the negotiations with the Greek government for the sale of two monitors have been broken off, for the reason that the power wants six months or a year's time on half the purchase money.

Maine lightning is very peculiar. Two young fellows were driving near Gorham when the team was struck by lightning. The horse was changed in color from light chestnut to black, but jogged along, rather "dull for a mile or so but afterwards got as well as ever." As the paper which vouches for the veracity of the young men says.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The crop of winter wheat has doubtless been overestimated, but the fear of not being able to start another crop this fall is what is keeping wheat back from market in this region. We have had no rain worthy of mention since the middle of July. The ground is parched and too hard to be worked, and should this continue much longer, the question of next year's crop of winter wheat will be a serious one to be able to utter a word, indicated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand, and Hunter, the acting Secretary, made the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations.

In the dedicatory prayer of a new Mormon church in Utah, Elder Taylor invoked a blessing upon every part of the building, naming them in order, from the foundation stones to the "shingles, locks and fastening of the doors," and the "tin, zinc or other materials used upon the roof," the paint, varnish, putty and nails.

The fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln was celebrated on Monday by the colored population of Springfield, Illinois, who turned out in large numbers and marched the streets in procession dressed in regalia, and headed by two bands of music. The children of the colored schools and a large number of men and women of the same complexion formed a part of the demonstration. The ceremony passed off very orderly.

Education in Italy.

Some interesting and instructive facts are developed by Italian documents in regard to the organization of schools. For instance, the astounding fact that of the 21,776,950 inhabitants of Italy there are still 16,999,651 that can neither read nor write. Only 1,514,928 children are in attendance in the schools, *i. e.*, scarcely one-sixteenth of the population! Of all the nations of Europe (Turkey, of course, excluded) Italy has the smallest proportion of children in the schools, being 2.7 per cent. below either Austria or Spain. Bavaria has the most. Still there is progress in Italy, for in 1862 the number of schools was only 20,163, in 1864, 29,080; in 1866, 43,767. In 1864 there were 42,869 teachers; in 1866, 41,241. Italy has twenty-one universities and twenty-four lyceums (equivalent to our colleges), which are supported by the general government. For the primary schools the provinces have to provide. It is a somewhat singular fact that Italy, of all lands on earth has the most Catholic population, and the most devoted Catholic ruler, should be the first to establish a system of education entirely free from priestly influence. He said that the country was a great peril, and he urged every man to rally to its support. The crowd cheered "for the man who was not afraid to be shot at," and dispersed until much organized. The President seemingly, spoke with great feeling.

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GENERAL HANCOCK.

Serenade by the Conservatives.

Speeches of Gen. Hancock and the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1867.

The serenade to General Hancock to-night was an immense affair. Four bands were in attendance. The hotel was illuminated and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. In response to great cheering, Gen. Hancock came forward and spoke as follows:

Citizens of Washington: I thank you for this testimony of your appreciation of my past services, and confide also in my ability to perform my duty in a new and different sphere. Educated as a soldier in the military school of our country, and in the ranks of the Mexican war and American rebellion, I need not assure you that my course as a district commander will be characterized by the same strict soldierly obedience to the laws there taught me. As a soldier I know no other guide. Misrepresentation and misconstruction, arising from the passions of the hour, and spread by those who do not know that devotion to duty has governed my actions in every trying hour, may meet me. But I feer them not. My highest pride will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in the interest of party or partisans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession and, I trust, also the welfare of the people committed to my care. I ask them citizens that I may not be judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develop my actions. Judge me when I act by the deeds I may perform, and conscious of my devotion to duty and my country, I shall be satisfied with your verdict. And if a generous country shall approve my actions in the future as it has in the past, my highest ambition will have been achieved. As a soldier, I am to administer them in spirit with due charity to the governed, and if to the satisfaction of my country. I shall indeed be happy in the consciousness of a duty performed. [Applause.] I am about to leave your city, the capital of our country, bearing the proud name of a Washington." As an American citizen, the rapid development and increase of its wealth, beauty and prosperity is a matter in which I am deeply interested. But far, far beyond this, as one of Washington, I rejoice with you that in the trying hour of the rebellion, the capital of our nation contributed as freely in proportion as any State of the Union to the brave volunteer army which has demonstrated to the world the strength and indomibility of a republican form of government. [Applause.] I shall carry with me the recollection of this occasion, and when I return may I not hope that none who are here present, in person or in spirit, will regret their participation in the honor you have done me to-night. [Applause.]

The band afterwards proceeded to the White House, when the President spoke for a few minutes. He said that the country was in great peril, and he urged every man to rally to its support. The crowd cheered "for the man who was not afraid to be shot at," and dispersed until much organized. The President seemingly, spoke with great feeling.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1867.

Whatever change was spoken of in the condition of the local money market early indicated greater closeness. The banks, as is customary with them on the eve of their quarterly statements, are shortening their line of discounts, and very little paper went through, and the greater portion of what was taken were renewals. The outside rates are pretty much at twelve per cent., except some very choice signatures that went at ten.

—The causes that have operated to produce the stringency in the New York money market, are found in the heavy withdrawals of currency to the West within the last four weeks. For a time, the flow of money westward was not apparent in the bank returns, as the shipments were made principally in bank notes; but recently the supply of this class of currency became exhausted, and they have stopped forward legal tenders, which has caused a sudden culmination of a tension almost stringency which has been in operation for some weeks.

—Governments are reported heavy and quiet. There is a general inclination to realize under the pressure in money. But the purchases of 7-30s by the Government, to the extent of about $1,000,000 per week, has the effect of producing a demand which takes up the supply from realizers, and prices consequently are steadier than might otherwise be expected. The current supply from the country exceeds the demand. This morning, as of 1881, and 7-30s are offered more freely, the latter being 1/2 lower at the noon board. The decline in gold depresses those bonds. Quotations in the New York market to-day, as reported to the banking houses of Jay Cooke & Co., and James B. Brady & Co., are as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	104	104 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104	104 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	104	104 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January, and July	102 1/2	102 3/4
U. S. 10-40s	97 1/2	97 3/4
December Compounds, 1864	118 1/2	118 3/4
January		
June 7-30s	106 1/2	106 3/4
July 7-30s	106 1/2	106 3/4
Gold	143	143 1/4
U. S. 7-30s, 1867	106 1/2	106 3/4

—An advance in all the leading speculative stocks of the New York Board to-day is shown in the following report from the Mr. Bryan.

Michigan Southern	77	77 1/4
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	87 1/2	87 3/4
Illinois Central, Wayne & Michigan	90 1/4	90 1/2
Erie Railroad	60 1/4

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The sole hope of the Democrats in this State is based on the apathy of the Republicans arising from over confidence. Their plan of campaign is to do nothing to awaken Republicans into activity. At the awaken Republicans are being taken to same time measures are being taken to bring out the Democratic voters—in fact they are always polled out. These facts should awaken Republicans to do their whole duty. There is no change among the people—no conversions to the standard of ANDREW JOHNSON. There is no pretense of the sort. The people are as determined to-day as they were last year, when the State gave seventeen thousand, and Allegheny county nearly eight thousand Republican majority. There is just one thing to be done, therefore. The Republican voters must be brought out. To this end our efforts should be redoubled and constant. It is not a question of strength but its use. The wards, townships and districts should be thoroughly canvassed. There is time enough for that. Practical hissionating among the mass of Republican voters is what is needed. Neighborhood meetings and frequent conferences should be held, less for discussion with the view of converting the enemy than to insure a full Republican vote on the day of election. It is not necessary to wait for the action of committees. Five—even three—Republicans in a neighborhood meeting together will constitute just the kind of committee that is required for the occasion. There is not a ward, township, or a district, in which our friends cannot make clean work of it within the next week. Friends! will you do it?

GOOD MONEY.

It does not require a very long stretch of memory to recall times when bank failures were almost daily events. But the failure of a national bank is so rare an occurrence that it excites surprise and people regard it as a strange phenomenon. How does this difference arise? It is simply because the national system is so much safer and better than any heretofore in use. The New York Safety-Fund system came nearer to it in safety and resembled it more in character than any other. But although well adapted to single States, it could not be made national.

One thing to be desired in a bank note, as in a private obligation, is the assurance that it will be paid, or, in other words, that the holder of it will not lose its value, in case the bank becomes insolvent. This is effected in the National system, by deposits held by the government to an amount ten per cent. more than the entire circulation. Besides this, the affairs of the banks are under close and constant supervision by government agencies. There is no likelihood of failures being numerous, and when, at rare intervals they occur, there is *no danger* of the bill holders suffering loss. Besides safety, other advantages to individuals are furnished by this system, especially in making payments at distant points, the bills of all national banks being equally good in all parts of the country. To the government the system is of great use, in affording a market for hundreds of millions of its bonds and notes, and in bringing in a tax of over eight millions per year.

The proof of the institution is the working of it. Of the sixteen hundred banks, probably not twenty have failed in the three years of their operation, and nobody in the general public has lost a dollar by holding the bills. The loss, whether resulting from fraud, mismanagement or misfortune, has fallen on the stockholders alone. In view of these facts the people are contented with the currency as it is, and deprecate any tampering with it by politicians. The system works well.

THE STREET DISTURBANCE ON SUNDAY.

Our local columns Monday contained the report of a parade, procession, speeches and music which constituted the "reception" of Bishop DOMENEC. We now revert to the affair for the purpose of making some reflections which so unusual a Sunday display is calculated to suggest. As a secular journal, we have not been accustomed to agitate religious subjects. But we have a respect for the general sentiment of this community and for the law of the Commonwealth and for the claim of good manners among neighbors, that impels us to notice, with unqualified disapprobation, the street portion of the demonstration of last Sunday. No possible stretch of interpretation can make out any religious character for it to shield it from animadversion.

As a disturbance of the usual quiet of the city on Sunday, as a violation of the decencies of good neighborhood among professing Christians, as an interruption of the worship in all congregations assembled at the time, and as a breach of the laws of Pennsylvania, such noisy demonstrations in the streets on the first day of the week are to be condemned by every good citizen. They have not the slightest pretense to be regarded as religious observances, or any part of any kind of religion, and their effect upon public order, and their infringement on the religious rights of others by disturbing their worship, are just the same, and, as appears to us, just as inexcusable as if they had been in honor of General SHERIDAN or MIKE MCCOOL. Should our excellent Bishop KERFOOT on his return from England, or any of our excellent ministers coming home from foreign travel, have similar demonstrations made on Sunday, we should not hesitate to pronounce that also an outrage on the community, as well as a gross violation of the laws of the State. We would not hesitate to say to such clergymen, You, as a *spiritual guide*, do bad enough in traveling on Sunday, but inexpressibly worse, in so timing your arrival here as to disturb or give occasion for disturbing this quiet and orderly city, and interrupting the peaceful worship of a score or more of Christian assemblies.

As between Protestants and Romanists we have no controversies to decide and no opinions here to express. We have an impression, however, that it is no gain in reputation or influence, in either, to publicly and wantonly disturb the worship of the other, and we know that in a Protestant community like this, the rights of the large majority of our citizens cannot be infringed upon often without incurring a degree of odium which no sect or party can afford to invite. We have heard protests and remonstrances, and received communications enough to assure us of this. And for the sake of public order and for respect to law and for the maintenance of good feeling and good neighborhood, we cannot but express the hope that such demonstrations by people of any sect or religion will not soon occur again.

DAYLIGHT is about to be let into an extensive and important portion of the State of New York by the construction of what is known as the Midland Railroad and its extensive branches. The line runs generally from Jersey City, opposite New York, to Oswego, on Lake Ontario. This great enterprise will open up to the outside world a region comprising nearly ten thousand square miles, some of it as good agricultural country as can be found east of the prairies, abounding as well with manufacturing capabilities, already populous and advanced in whatever belongs to long established and mature communities. The coast will be four to eight to twelve millions of dollars and will add untold millions to the wealth of the State.

In New York they can do such things as this, for they have a Free Railroad Law there. There are similar fields in Pennsylvania for enterprise and profits, which if occupied would increase immensely the wealth of the State. But up to this time *one road* has defeated every attempt to obtain the legislation necessary to the occupation of it. But for this "impediment"—(we use the word in the sense SHERIDAN did when he applied it to the rebel officeholders whom he kicked out)—daylight would have been let into many a dark corner—rich, though dark, in minerals, forests and agricultural capabilities—and our State would have been in a condition to enter upon a race with New York for greatness. But day is about to dawn, and not another year will pass by without a Free Railroad Law for our good old but monopoly bound State.

THE President explains that all he has said or done about the postponement of the elections in the South, was to have the Associated Press agent send over the wires the fact that the President was in favor of a uniform day, and that he hoped the District Commanders would postpone the elections so as to insure that object. But so far not one of the commanders has taken the hint, and there is hardly any probability that there will be a postponement. In Virginia and Georgia, the 22d and 29th of October have been designated for the election for delegates to the Constitutional Conventions of these States respectively. The other States will probably elect in October. Whatever may be the result of the October and November elections in the North, reconstruction will proceed without interruption. Notwithstanding the frauds of Mr. JOHNSON, and the endeavors which may result therefrom, the great body of the Southern people, without confidence in his ability or their own to interrupt the work, are weary of delay, and desire only to have it go on to the end in the shortest time possible. The following from the Norfolk *Day Book* is to the point:

> This then is our conclusion. We vote for a Convention, in hope, in trust, in the wisdom of the people of Virginia. They ought to, and we believe they will, extricate us from our present state of military coercion; but they will deliberate no less than we. *To that which is inevitable is useless to postpone.* The present terms are before us. Hard as they may be enough by some, they may be harder yet by rejection. Convention or no Convention, is the question.

THE British press is almost unanimous and altogether emphatic in expressing the opinion that Mr. SEWARD does not wish to come to an understanding in regard to our claims growing out of the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers, but is protracting the discussion for ulterior purposes. The claim—apparently an after thought—put in by the Secretary concerning "the premature concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates as a grievance for which the British Government owes reparation to the United States," has given rise to this. While this country will be inclined to be gratified that Mr. SEWARD has made this point, there is no disputing that its force is a good deal weakened by the lateness of the hour when he has done it. Had it formed a conspicuous part of the original claim, and been discussed before the offer for arbitration was virtually accepted by England, Mr. SEWARD would not have been subjected to the charge of attempting to bring in new matter simply to protract the settlement, for objects which are not avowed. The concession by England of belligerent rights to the rebels placed the rebellion on its feet, and we think our people would be glad to see Mr. SEWARD press the point upon the English Government till it acknowledges the responsibility it incurred by the act.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S indorsement of Gen. GRANT is emphatic and perfectly unreserved. "He is all right—have no doubt of that—you can trust him to the fullest extent—you don't know him all through yet, but you run no risk in extending to him perfect confidence." The hero of Winchester has established his credit with the people to such an extent that if there were any need of an indorser of Gen. GRANT, nothing more would be necessary. There is something bordering on chivalry in the warmth of the friendship existing between these two men, scarcely less trusted for their management of grave civil affairs growing out of the war, than for their heroism in fighting it down. Neither speaks of himself, but each praises the other, and with a sincerity so genuine that the nation can do nothing but admire them both. And here is a good place to record a remark made by SHERIDAN, while in St. Louis a few days ago. He said he "regarded his administration of affairs at New Orleans as comparatively mild, and coming short of the standard required of him by Gen. GRANT, who, he said, favored the exercise of far greater severity, and if he (Gen. GRANT) had been filling the position himself, he would have adopted more stringent and rigorous measures."

WHILE the Democrats in the North fairly froth at the mouth at the idea of negro suffrage, more especially that a negro should ever be permitted to hold an office, in the South, where they call themselves conservatives, they have in many places nominated full blooded negroes for seats in the constitutional conventions. This is coming down to the work with a rush, and we would like to know what the Pittsburgh *Post*, whose case appears to be a distressing one, has to say about it? By the way, the *Post* has not told us what it thinks of the offer made by Mr. JOHNSON, its standard-bearer, of the Freedmen's Bureau to FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE approaching Presidential election in Mexico will prove an event of great importance, for on it depends the question of peace and stability or revolution and turmoil. If JUAREZ consents to be a candidate, he will stand by far the best chance of an election. Otherwise the office will be scrambled and gambled for by rival chiefs, the election of any one of whom would be followed by attempts at revolution and bloody outbreaks. There are districts which are far from being conciliated, and would at any moment revolt should the opportunity present itself. Nevertheless, the country has a better prospect for quiet and prosperity—Mexican prosperity—than it has had within the recollection of most those who read this paragraph.

THE Indian news renders an Indian War highly probable. The savages make wholly unreasonable demands, among other things that the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad shall be stopped. Gen. HANCOCK, at Washington, repeats the opinion that there is no avoiding war except by permitting the savages to have their own way—which, it must be conceded, is a very bad one. Certain tribes, however, are peaceably disposed, and the Peace Commissioners, contrary to present appearances, may yet procure a peaceful solution of the problem.

THE news from England represents that the published views of Gen. BUTLER and Mr. PENDLETON on our Finances have had a depressing effect on American securities abroad. Did the foreign public understand the American people better, more especially our public men, no such sensitiveness would be shown. There is little probability that, even if the gentlemen named really mean repudition, total or partial, they will ever be able to exert influence enough to cause a majority of our people to turn scoundrels.

THE Democrats are pretending that they have made gains in the late elections, commencing with Kentucky and ending with Montana, aggregating 76,000, when the actual figures show that their entire gain is only two thousand. The story was concocted to influence the October elections, but it was set afloat too soon.

IT is said that when the Pennsylvania Copperheads called on the President last week for the offices and funds to help them carry the State, he told them that he gave five thousand dollars last year, but that he was not altogether certain whether he should give a dime any this time, that their indorsement of his policy had not been worth as much this year as it had been last; that their State and many of their county conventions had failed to indorse his policy, yet it was finally agreed that the officeholders should be called upon to pay their share, and thus enable the Copperheads of Pennsylvania to carry on the campaign!

THE President, in his speech at Antietam, with mingled eloquence and pathos, presented the peaceful sleep of the dead warriors as a most excellent and wholesome example for politicians to follow. How far they may be disposed to accept his advice and conform to the condition of the fallen brave, we have no means of determining. The President said: "When we look on yon battle field and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves, yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict had ceased, would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they lay sleeping in peace in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace." If the President is so in love with the "example" let him follow it,—no one will seriously object, unless the spirits of the brave dead enter their protest at the association.

HENRY A. WISE has said and done a great many absurd and wrong things in his day. But in a letter of his to General Grant about two years ago, we find some sentences that are worth repeating. He says, "the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished." And again, "long before the war ended I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness if not the wickedness of slavery." Still further, he says of emancipation, although not approving of the mode of it, "I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we never could have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice." This is abolitionism of a strong type. Mr. WISE must rejoice in the progress and improvement of the freedmen since the date of his letter. It would not be strange if the remembrance of the John Brown affair had some influence on Mr. WISE's sentiments.

RARE INSTANCES.—A Democrat who does not want an office has been found in John F. Allen, the Democratic nominee for Auditor of Cambria county, who declines on the ground that he will be engaged in teaching school this winter which would prevent his attending the meeting of the Board of Auditors.

Samuel Pippitt, nominated on the Republican ticket of Montgomery county, for Sheriff, declined to run, on the ground "that he would probably be elected, and that it would be inconvenient for him to serve." Gen. Wm. J. Bolton, of Norristown, was thereupon nominated in his place. It is said that the Republicans can elect the Sheriff, on account of the unpopularity of the Democratic nominee.

WHAT a strange contrast is presented in the Southern States! Our military officers at their different stations write about the sufferings of the people from sickness, as they formerly did of their sufferings from hunger, and not unfrequently accompany their reports with appeals for help from the North. Yet the bitterest tone of contempt and hatred is indulged in, by some of the local papers, against the North and every thing in it, and even against the very officers who are interesting themselves for the relief of the prevailing distress. This strange contrast suggests differences easily drawn, with regard to the moral principles and the grade of civilization in the two classes of persons.

IN Cincinnati Gen. Sheridan, in reply to the speech of welcome by Judge Storer, said he was grateful for the reception, and regretted he could not make a speech; whereupon Judge Storer rounded off the thing by remarking that it should be remembered that there have been two Sheridans: one the rhetorician, who wrote pages of eloquence; the other the soldier, who always made his mark—with his sword. And at that several thousands of people broke in with cheers such as the General had not heard since the welcome his soldiers gave him at the end of his famous ride to

"Winchester twenty miles away."

DR. BLACKBURN, the benevolent individual who tried to relieve our soldiers from duty, by sending them to yellow fever hospitals, has lately applied to General Grant to be allowed to go to New Orleans. One might suppose that he had been there for some time, already, since they are dying of yellow fever at the rate of fifty or sixty a day. The Doctor seems to be an amateur in yellow fever matters. If he were half as industrious in his efforts to check it as he was to propagate it, he might be a benefactor yet.

A FORGERY.—A communication from Franklin published in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday, purporting to give the proceedings of a temperance meeting in that place, was a forgery. No such meeting was held, and consequently the gentlemen could not have been participants. Of this we are assured by General Blakely, a prominent citizen of the place. The communication was ostensibly sent to this office by Robert Law, whose name appeared in the list of officers.

ON the re-assembling of Congress a bill will be introduced repealing the territorial laws of Mormondom with the view of breaking up the institution. Elder Heber C. Kimball, in a recent address in Salt Lake City, urged a disregard of the tyrannical laws of Congress against polygamy as the only salvation of the saints' He said he had seventy children, who, brought up in the glory of the church, would, fifty years hence, make the Kimball family as numerous as the present number of saints.

THE common and striking peculiarity of the Democratic newspapers, on politics, this fall, is that they state no principles, propose no policy, enter into no arguments and deal only in misrepresentations, invective, and bragging of what they are going to do. It is probably as well for them not to cite their antecedents. Their ignoring of their history for the past six years is the only shrewd and smart feature of their campaign tactics.

THE Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who is known to have the confidence of the President, asserts that he "has reason to believe that if the Radicals attempt the suspension of the President, the army and navy will resist it at the call of the President. I have good reason to believe this. But in this contingency, the military power of the Government would simply represent the just and wise conclusions of the American public."

THE price paid by Bonner for the horse *Dexter* is thirty-three thousand dollars. The animal—that is *Dexter*—reached New York on Friday last and was delivered to his new owner the next day, when Mr. Bonner drove him for the first time on Harlem lane, and also on the private park near Macomb's Dam. One of the directors of the park relates that as soon as the horse made his appearance in front of the club house all the gentlemen present took off their hats.

THE Bishops of the Anglican Church are in session at Lambeth Place, London. Many American Bishops are present at the meeting. A form of prayer for this convention will be generally used in all of our American churches during the important deliberations of this great council. The Episcopal Church in the country feel a great interest in the mother church of England, and fervent prayers will arise from many an altar in this country for this convention of Bishops at London.

THE *Financial Bulletin* has been discussing the gold premium question, and comes to the following conclusion: "Upon the whole, then, while political complications from abroad might possibly induce a limited and temporary drain of specie from this side, yet outside of those contingencies there appears to be no warrant for anticipating a high premium on gold during the next three or four months."

A CHICAGO ITEM.—The following we find in the Chicago *Times*: "There is an unfounded rumor in town that; among the scores of buildings burned during the last week, there is one house that had no insurance on it. The thing is perfectly incredible. We do not believe it."

ONE of our exchanges employs a queerly irreverent style for announcing the decease of some notable persons. It says: "The cholera made short work with several illustrious Romans; among the rest, a sister of Cardinal Antonelli and a daughter of Prince Arsoli."

THE hardest hit Mr. Johnson has received yet was from a negro. He made a formal offer of the Freedmen's Bureau to Frederick Douglass, the well-known negro and ex-slave, who declined the offer, substantially because he could not associate with Andrew Johnson.

FAINT praise, or, as they would say down there, mighty faint praise, is given to the Maryland Constitution, by a neutral Washington paper, in the following terms: "It is said to have some good features, and some not so good." This is rather neutral, too.

THE remittances from New York to the West week before last are said to have been enormous, amounting, it is said, to $8,000,000, and it was expected that last week they would be even greater. These facts counsel prudence on the part of the monied institutions.

THE shoe trade was dull in Boston the past week. Orders are small and purchasers few. It is not believed that the trade is over for the season, and a revival of business is expected, though the manufacturers in some places are discharging a portion of their help.

THE *Financial Chronicle* concludes a review of the "financial aspects" with this remark: "Upon the whole it would appear that there is a strong probability of a more or less firm money market for the next three months."

Greeley Autobiographically Considered.

The *Ledger* for September 21st, opens with the sixth chapter of Mr. Greeley's busy life, in the bids adieu to New Hampshire. The struggle for livelihood in that State of "Petrified pudding stone," as Dr. Holmes once called it, had been a severe one, and in 1820, when Horace was but nine years old, his father became bankrupt. This is the manner in which Mr. Greeley now writes of the closing scenes in his father's estate:

"All in vain. The times were what is termed "hard"—that is, almost every one owed, and scarcely any one could pay. The rapid strides of British manufactures, impelled by the steam engine, spinning-jenny, and power-loom, had utterly undermined the homely household fabrications whereof Londonderry was a prominent American focus; my mother still carded her wool and flax, spun her yarn, and wove her woolen, linen, and tow cloth; but they found no market at living prices; our hops sold for little more than the cost of bagging; and in short, we were bankrupt. I presume my father had never been out of debt since he bought his place; but sickness, rash indorsements, (a family failing) and bad luck generally, had swelled his indebtedness to something like $1,000—which all we had in the world would not, at current prices, pay."

Family financial affairs at last reached a crisis:

"Monday morning, the Sheriff and sundry other officials, with two or three of our principal creditors, appeared, and—first formally demanding payment of their claims—proceeded to levy on farm, stock, implements, household stuff, and nearly all our worldly possessions but the clothes we stood in. * * * Our farm, which had cost us $1,350, and which had been considerably improved in our hands, was appraised and set off to creditors at $500, out of which the legal costs must be deducted. Our barn full of rye, grown by us on another's land, whereon we owned an undivided half, was attached by a creditor, threshed out by day's work, and sold; the net result being an enlargement of our debt—the grain failing to meet all the costs. Thus, when night fell, we were as bankrupt a family as well could be."

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SHERIDAN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

10,000 People Greet Him at the Depot.

Speeches of Welcome

MUSIC AND FIREWORKS.

The announcement that the gallant General Phil. Sheridan would pass through the city Thursday evening created no little excitement among our people. Long before the arrival of the train containing the General arrived at the depot, the spacious grounds thereabouts were filled with an anxious and impatient crowd. The subjoined report will give the details of the General's reception:

ARRIVAL AT ALLEGHENY CITY—DEPARTURE FOR STEUBENVILLE.

A special committee left this city by the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, at 2:20 P. M., for Steubenville, O., to meet General Sheridan, and escort him to Pittsburgh. This committee was composed of Colonels John H. Stewart, Military State Agent for Pennsylvania; Dr. George McCook, Major J. E. Thompson, Mr. William G. Moreland, Mr. Jacob H. Walters, Prothonotary of Allegheny county; Mr. Thomas M. Howard, Chief of the County Executive Committee; Mr. William Thompson, Mr. Thomas P. Houston, of the *Gazette*; Mr. C. E. Locke and Mr. A. C. Berdan, of the *Chronicle*; Mr. E. S. Herron, Mr. C. H. Jones and Hon. J. Imbrie. Nothing of interest occurred during the journey to Steubenville. On arriving there the committee proceeded to the Ohio United States Hotel, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Grove Kinkead, the proprietors of that house. Here the Committee were shown to a private parlor, where they remained until Gen. T. T. Everett, upon whose motion Col. John H. Stewart was elected chairman, and Dr. Geo. McCook selected to extend a welcome to Gen. Sheridan, in the name of Allegheny county, as soon as the expected carriage should return from the Barn full of rye, grown by us on another's land, whereon we owned an undivided half, was attached by a creditor, threshed out by day's work, and sold; the net result being an enlargement of our debt—the grain failing to meet all the costs. Thus, when night fell, we were as bankrupt a family as well could be."

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French Preparation for War.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that in France confidence is gone and credit is dead. There is utter stagnation everywhere. No one believes in the pacific assurances of the Emperor; every one believes that there will be war next year. The preparations go on with the utmost rapidity. As soon as a battalion has learnt the use of the Chassepot rifle it is sent off to the Eastern frontier. The trials with the terrible new cannon, continue at Meudon. The utmost secrecy is observed. Cannon, carriages and ammunition are brought in leather valises, and the trials take place behind a screen of plank. All that can be be known is that at 2,500 metres these arms send a perfect hail of balls against a target two metres high and one broad. At that distance the balls pierce an iron plate two centimetres thick. Each cannon can fire twenty shots in a minute, and two men suffice for the transport of the arm, the carriage, the ammunition, &c. Lately these guns were tried against a clump of trees at 1,500 metres (nearly as an English mile). The trees were mowed down in a few minutes, like a corn field by a steam mowing machine. Five or six men armed with such an engine could destroy a whole regiment in a few minutes. Persons who have heard them practicing with these new cannon at Meudon have described the sound as being almost like the roll of a drum, so quickly do the reports succeed each other.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that one of the first acts of Congress should be to adopt and send to the State Legislatures a constitutional amendment, "providing for equal suffrage in all national elections. Presidential and Congressional." This would be the most effective way of settling the question, and with little objection, because it will leave to the States the control of the suffrage in local elections, while at the same time the practical effect will be to make equal suffrage the universal rule, for the States will not keep up two systems for any length of time.

Vigorous Vitality.

The best defense against disease is a vigorous vitality. Disease is simply a struggle between the life-power and the invisible enemies that assail it; and the result depends upon the relative strength of the antagonistic principles. In proportion to the vigor and energy of the physique and the constitution is their capacity to resist and fight off the morbid influences which produce sickness. It is a well known fact that active poisons affect in different degrees the weak and the strong. The dose of opium or of arsenic that will suffice to kill a child will scarcely sicken a stalwart man. It is the same with the aerial poisons which produce epidemic and endemic fevers, dysenteries, fluxes and the like. Their effect upon the system depends upon its power of resistance. Augment, therefore, this resisting power, if you would escape these evils. The tonic agent necessary to effect this object has been provided in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

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